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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them unsalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

TILTON IN COURT.

The Hearing Postponed till Monday.

BRIEF SKETCH OF MR. GAYNOR.

His Motive in Bringing the Suit.

Conclusion of the Carpenter Interview.

The Committee Said to be Nearly Through Its Work.

TILTON IN COURT.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Third District Court room, Brooklyn, was crowded from an early hour this morning by those who wished to be present at the examination of Theodore Tilton, on a charge preferred by John J. Gaynor, of causing to be published libels on Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Tilton entered the court room shortly after ten o'clock, accompanied by his counsel, Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris, and a few gentlemen. A crowd attempted to follow, but there being no room late-comers had to content themselves with glances through the doors and windows at the scene inside. At the time Mr. Tilton entered, Justice Reilley was engaged with his usual morning business, and motioned the distinguished defendant into his private office. Mr. Gaynor was present from an early hour, attended by a few gentlemen, who held frequent and low conversation with him. About half-past eleven routine work was disposed of, and Mr. Gaynor was requested by the Justice to step into the room in which Mr. Tilton was awaiting the calling of his case. Justice Reilley followed, and as soon as he mentioned the case of Tilton, he objected to a private examination, and adjournment was had to the general court room. Judge Morris was asked if he had any suggestions to make, and replied that he had spoken to the complainant about this case being brought by Mr. Beecher through him, and was answered that he took the case entirely on his own responsibility. Counsel argued that this case should not have been called to satify the cravings of public scandal. He suggested that the matter stand over until Monday next, that he might take counsel with the representative of the people in this State. Gaynor resented Tilton had violated one of the laws of the State, and it was his (Gaynor's) duty, as a citizen, to bring him into court to answer. He thought he had a public right to bring Mr. Tilton here for a preliminary examination. If the defendant chose, he could let his case go before the Grand Jury. He had consulted no persons, and was urged on in his present course by no one, but only appeared as a member of the Committee. Judge Morris submitted that there was no object in view by this prosecution except to gain notoriety. Gaynor wished to know if defendant waived an examination or demanded a hearing, as he wished to summon Henry Ward Beecher and some other witnesses for examination. Judge Morris asked that the case be set down for Monday next, as his client was not prepared for examination, and besides counsel wished to consult with the District Attorney. Justice Reilley then, both parties consenting, adjourned the hearing until Monday next. Mr. Tilton, accompanied by counsel, then left the court, followed by a vast concourse of people.

WHO WM. G. GAYNOR IS.

BOSTON, July 29.—A reporter this morning sought some information about Wm. G. Gaynor, who caused the arrest of Mr. Tilton in Brooklyn, and ascertained that he was formerly in the employ of C. W. Everest & Co., of the Mercantile Bureau of Collections, as attorney. It appears that this firm hired Gaynor in the fall of 1872, in Utica, where he was employed as law clerk at a salary of ten dollars a week. Everett & Co. gave him about two thousand dollars a year. Gaynor remained here until January, 1874, when, failing to give satisfaction, he was discharged. He next turned up as attorney for another collection firm, and immediately commenced an attempt to blackmail Mr. Everett, who says he will not be driven to ruin his (Everett's) business by sending letters to his clients derogatory to him. Mr. Everett says some six hundred such letters were sent out, specimens of which he has in his possession, and he declared every one of the charges to be false. Gaynor brought suits against Everett, but did not carry any of them into court. In March last he went to New York or Brooklyn. Mr. Everett did not think Gaynor was at all intimate with Gen. Butler, as has been reported, but knew he was an ardent supporter of that gentleman. Gaynor is twenty-seven years of age.

BEECHER CALLS FOR MOULTON.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: "We are informed and authorized to announce that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has very recently written a letter to Frank Moulton, in which Mr. Beecher earnestly asks and adjures Mr. Moulton to go before the Committee, exhibit all he has and tell all he knows with reference to the matters in controversy between Theodore Tilton and Henry Ward Beecher.' This letter is declared to be long, explicit, earnest, unmistakable and to the effect that Mr. Beecher has no wish and Mr. Moulton no alternative but for the latter to go before the Committee, fully and frankly to say all he can say forthwith. This earnest letter of request from Mr. Beecher, coming in with the request of the Committee itself, will reach or has reached Mr. Moulton at Narragansett Pier, where he has been with his wife."

THE REST OF CARPENTER'S STORY.

The *Argus* to-day concludes Carpenter's story of the difficulties between Beecher and Tilton. The report yesterday ended at the point where Carpenter made allusions to Oliver Johnson's connection with the case. Johnson stated before the Committee that Tilton never charged in his (Johnson's) hearing that Beecher had been criminally intimate with Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Carpenter is willing to swear that his first "absolute conviction" that there had been adultery between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton was derived from the statement of Oliver Johnson to that effect.

Mr. Carpenter—I can prove that Oliver Johnson used these words: "My lips are sealed by a solemn promise, but if I should disclose what I know the roof of Plymouth Church would come right off." Another time Mr. Johnson said to me: "I know a great deal more about this case than you do, and what you know is bad enough."

Mr. Carpenter says that he accompanied Tilton when he went to Dr. Storrs' for advice and that the latter said: "Dr. Storrs, I came to you for advice in regard to the proposition to be taken by myself in reference to the statements made in the Woodhull letter."

Dr. Storrs replied: "I have not read the statement made by Mrs. Woodhull, but if you think it is of sufficient importance to merit attention I will do so." Dr. Storrs read the Woodhull story, and a few days later, when Tilton visited him, said: "Mr. Tilton, I have read this paper carefully, and if the statements are true I draw from them four conclusions."

Mr. Tilton asked what the conclusions were.

Dr. Storrs then said: "First, That Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton had criminal relations. Second, That you forgave that. Third, That Mr. Beecher received a paper from Mrs. Tilton denying that such relations had ever existed. Fourth, That Mr. Moulton got that paper from Mr. Beecher." Mr. Tilton said: "Dr. Storrs, what if these points can't be denied?"

Dr. Storrs replied: "If these points cannot be denied I have no advice to give. An evasion would be worse than silence."

Mr. Tilton said to the Doctor that he had not told and could not tell him the whole truth.

PROSPECTS FOR THE END.

NEW YORK, July 29.—General Tracy said to-day that the Committee hoped to end the whole thing this week. Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher and one or two minor witnesses were all there were to be examined.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Beecher Examining Committee met again to-night, in Brooklyn, but adjourned after a session lasting one hour, without, it is believed, gaining any witnesses. Mr. Moulton has to have submitted the letters held by him at to-night's session, but he did not make an appearance. It was stated that Mr. Beecher will not lay his detailed statement before the Committee, until Mr. Moulton's testimony has been taken.

WHAT MR. HOLTON KNOWS.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—The *Sentinel* to-morrow contains the interview with Hon. D. Holton, mentioned in last night's speeches as being present at the interview of Bowen and Carpenter. It refers to Tilton's letter published in the Brooklyn *Union* a year ago last spring. The letter was dated January 1, 1871, calling Bowen's attention to the statement by him that Beecher had been guilty of improprieties with number of women, and was an unsafe editor to houses of members of the church. Holton saw the letter while in Hartford and went to New York and called on Bowen. Carpenter was present. They talked about the letter. Holton asked Bowen squarely if he had made such charges against Beecher to Beecher himself, and if he knew them to be true. Bowen refused to deny or acknowledge their truth. Holton construed his silence into an admission that Tilton's letter truthfully stated what had transpired.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

FOREIGN SURVEILLANCE OVER THE FRONTIERS.

PARIS, July 29.—*Le Temps* states that England, Germany and Italy have agreed to establish a joint surveillance over the Spanish frontiers.

COMBINATION AGAINST THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, July 30.—The Vienna journals say Austria has received a circular note from Germany urging the great powers to combine to prevent the continuance of Carlist atrocities in Spain, and has given a favorable reply. The *Morning Post* asserts that Germany will propose, in the Brussels Congress, the recognition of the present government of Spain.

France.

DEBATE ON DISSOLUTION—ONE MOTION DEFEATED AND THE OTHER WITHDRAWN.

PARIS, July 29.—In the Assembly today, the debate on the motions for dissolution, adjourned from Monday, was resumed.

M. Depeyre opposed the dissolution of the Assembly. He alleged that the motions were made in revenge for the votes by which the Republic and plebiscite had been rejected.

M. Chaisand Latour, Minister of the Interior, also spoke against dissolution. He reminded the Assembly that by the law of March, 1873, it was pledged to vote on the Constitutional laws before it dissolved. When the President's powers are organized, deputies could appeal to their constituents without endangering public order.

M. Duval and others supported the motion, arguing that the uneasiness caused by the present unsettled condition of affairs paralyzed trade, and the only remedy was in an appeal to the people.

A vote was taken and M. Leon de Maileville's motion for dissolution was defeated by 332 yeas to 374 nays. A similar motion, offered by M. Duval, was then withdrawn.

England.

THE GOODWOOD RACES.

LONDON, July 29.—The principal event of the second day of the Goodwood races was the Goodwood stakes, two miles and a half. The race was won by the Scamp; Cambuslang second, and Redworth third. Fourteen started. The betting before the race was four to one against the Scamp, eight to one against Cambuslang and seven to one against Redworth.

Germany.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT ITALY.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Emperor William is to visit Italy during the present year—probably in the autumn.

THE SQUADRON OF OBSERVATION.

The *Provincial Correspondence* expresses the hope that the visit of the German squadron to the coast of Spain will effect a happy change in Spanish affairs. The *North German Gazette* says that the squadron will leave British waters about the beginning of August for its new station.

Belgium.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—A committee composed of one delegate from each State represented in the International Congress, has been appointed to prepare, under the presidency of Baron Jomini, a report upon the programme which is to be followed in the proceedings of the body.

Portugal.

THE GOVERNMENT LOOKING AFTER CARLISTS.

LISBON, July 29.—The Portugese authorities have taken active measures to prevent violations of treaty on the frontier by the Carlists.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Steamships Main and Utopia, from New York, and Nederland, from Philadelphia, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 29, 5 P. M.—Consols for money at the Stock Exchange on government securities 94 per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £56,000. Consols for money 92⅞@92⅝; for account 92⅝@92¾. Illinois 5's, 1885, 100@100⅜; 6's 105⅝; new 5's, 104½. New York Central 92⅞. Erie 30½; do preferred 67. Tallow 42s 9d. Petroleum refined 20d. Linseed oil 27s.

PARIS, July 29.—Rentes 62 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8⅝@8¾d; middling Orleans 8⅝d. Sales of 10,000 bales; American 6,000; speculation and export 1,000. Breadstuffs quietand unchanged. Cheese 61s 6d.

POLITICAL.

Virginia.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., July 29.—The Republican Congressional Committee of the First Congressional District met at Tappahannock yesterday and unanimously resolved to call a convention and to make no nomination, but to leave the field to J. B. Sever on his record as a Republican Representative in the present Congress; and the Committee further recommend Sever unanimously to the people of the district.

Alabama

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—THE TICKET NOMINATED.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., July 29.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated George S. Houston, by a unanimous rising vote, for Governor. A. R. Manning, of Mobile, G. Brickell, of Madison, and Thomas J. Judge, of Butler, were nominated for Justices of the Supreme Court on the second ballot.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

An Evansville Homicide.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 29.—Fred, Reidel, aged 43, died to-day from the effects of a pistol shot fired by his nephew, Henry Reidel, aged 24, on the 5th of May. The bullet entered below and behind the left ear and passing through the brain lodged in the occipital bone. Young Reidel is to be tried in September.

Brutal Burglary Near Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, July 29.—The house of an old German farmer, named Dickman, three miles from this city, was entered by masked ruffians last night. Dickman was brutally assaulted, and himself, his wife and two daughters tied, while the robbers ransacked the premises and secured the valuables.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Bolivia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

The Republican State Convention of Nebraska will be held at Lincoln, September 2.

There were three incendiary fires in Memphis just before daylight, yesterday morning.

It is announced that the Columbus *Weekly Statesman* is to be changed to a Democratic daily.

A dispatch from Omaha gleefully relates that the heavy wind storm of Saturday night blew the grasshoppers out of the State.

John Brown's challenge to Sadler has been forwarded to the latter. The time named for the race is in September or October.

Hon. John Sherman left his home, at Mansfield, Ohio, yesterday, for a canvass of two or three weeks in Iowa, Kansas and other Western States.

It is authoritatively stated that Hon. George F. Hoar is not and has not been open to offers of the nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

A dispatch from Uniontown, Alabama, says the Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District of that State renominated Hon. Charles Hays for Congress by acclamation.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch has been invited by a number of prominent citizens of Cincinnati to deliver an address on the subject of finance and taxation, at such time as may be most convenient.

Captain James B. Eads, Chief Engineer of the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, has left for Europe for the purpose of acquainting himself with the system of jetties at the mouth of the Danube, Rhone and other rivers having deltas.

Governor Allen arrived in Dayton yesterday to participate in the reunion of the Ohio veteran regiments at the Soldiers' Home to-day. Extensive arrangements have been made for the occasion, and thousands of strangers are expected to be present.

The Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in New York, considers the fact that the Japan passed so near to the scene of the wreck of the City of Guatemala without seeing any signs of the steamer as ominous of further disaster to the vessel, which it is feared may have entirely gone to pieces.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. JENKINS

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

OUR SECRET SERVICE.

Solicitor Wilson Studying the Beauties of the System.

Its Necessity, Utility and Efficiency Discussed.

SECRETARY BRISTOW DETERMINED TO EXECUTE THE LAWS.

Steps Taken to Distribute Clerkships Among a Greater Number of Families.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1874.
United States Secret Service.

Solicitor Wilson this afternoon submitted his report on the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, to the Secretary of the Treasury, but it will not be made public for several days. The present report has reference only to the question of the necessity, utility and efficiency of what is known as the Secret Service of the Department. The investigation of the safe-burglary has not yet been completed and therefore no report has as yet been made on that subject, nor will there be until the judicial features of the case are fully determined. The service was created as early as 1860, and its duties have been manifold and varied. Congress made appropriations and the Secretary of the Treasury expended them as he saw fit. No one ever stopped to inquire whether the work was of any benefit to the government or not. The report mentioned covers this ground fully. The report shows in a statistical summary that in the fourteen years of its existence the Secret Service of the Treasury exclusive of that under the Commissioners of Customs and Internal Revenue, has cost one million one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars. The special branch of duty assigned to this corps, the report shows, is detection and bringing to trial and punishment of persons engaged in counterfeiting Treasury notes, bonds, National bank notes and other securities of the United States and coinage, and persons engaged in other frauds upon the government. The latter general provision has warranted considerable latitude in the operations of the service. The report, after reviewing the work of the corps and its cost, discusses its efficiency and as to whether the large amounts annually appropriated is judiciously expended. As already stated, the present report is merely preliminary to a supplemental report, when the safe-burglary case is finally disposed of. Enough, however, has been discovered and shown, to demonstrate a great defect somewhere. One thing is determined, and that is that a thorough overhauling is necessary, and it is not at all improbable that it may be found advisable to absolutely abolish the corps in its present status and devise some more responsible and efficient means of executing the wishes of Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury.

Reform in the Treasury Advances.

Secretary Bristow has not yet ended his work of reform in the Treasury, as he stated to your correspondent to-day, "I am here to execute the laws passed by Congress, and as far as they affect my Department I shall see them carried out both in letter and spirit." There has been great anxiety and excitement in the Department during the past two days over a rumor that the Secretary would carry out the resolution introduced by Ben. Butler prohibiting the retention in office of two members of the same family. To-day a paper was sent into every division in the Treasury Department requiring every clerk to write down the name of any relative employed in any of the Departments, giving the Department in which such relative is employed. The executive is ready with his ax, and by the end of the week a new scene of clerical decapitation will be enacted.

Consul General Seward.

It is learned from a trustworthy source that Consul General Seward, now at Shanghai, will shortly resign his position Consular Service. Mr. Seward is a legacy left to the Department of State by his uncle, the terms of which have been faithfully executed against all comers by the reigning Secretary. An investigation of the accounts of Mr. Seward, in 1870, indicated unusual enterprise, especially in the matter of settling up the estates of deceased American citizens. In fact, his administration was so numerous, remarkably thrifty that a voluminous report, since published, was written by an authorized officer, describing a very unsatisfactory condition of things and making specific charges. Notwithstanding this, he was retained in the service, and was accepted at the Department of State as a model Consul. A few months since an attempt was made to raise him to the rank of Minister. He passed a winter in Washington at this business, and upon that Mr. Low had resigned; but the latter, knowing something of the Consul General's career, preferred to return to Washington first, and after making a statement to the President, did tender his resignation. The sequel has already been told in these dispatches. Senator Sargent wished Mr. Avery's appointment. Mr. Fish substituted Seward for Minister and Avery for Consul General. The President signed and ordered Mr. Avery's appointment. It is stated that Mr. Seward has abandoned all hopes of reaching the post of Minister to Pekin, a post for which he has only unfit qualifications of ability, but for which he lacks many other equally essential qualifications which should be possessed by our represented at the Court of Tai-sing.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

Meeting of State Central Committee---Call for State Convention---Preliminary Platform of Principles--Frantic Appeal for Help from Any Source.

CHICAGO, July 29.—In pursuance of the call issued some three weeks since, by Cyrus H. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, that body convened this morning at ten o'clock at the Sherman House, Chicago. The attendance was full. Mr. McCormick delivered an address in which he stated that, in view of the approaching election, harmony of action was necessary in order to wrest the government from the present unscrupulous party leader. He reviewed the progress made by the party, and expressed confidence in the result of the coming contest. The meeting adjourned till 2:30, when the following call was presented to the Democracy, Liberals and all other opponents of the Republican party:

The Democratic State Central Committee, in pursuance of the power vested in it by the Democratic State Convention, hereby gives notice that a State Convention will be held in Springfield on Wednesday, the 26th day of August, 1874, at twelve, M. All the voters of the State are invited to join in sending delegates to that Convention who desire to promote the following purposes:

First—The restoration of gold and silver as the basis of the currency of the country, the speedy resumption of specie payments and the payment of all national indebtedness in the money recognized by the civilized world.

Second—Free commerce.

Third—Individual liberty and opposition to pre-emptoary lands.

Fourth—A rigid restriction of the governments, both State and National, to the legitimate domain of political power by excluding them from all Executive and Legislative power and non-meddling with the affairs of society whereby monopolies are fostered, privileged classes aggrandized and individual freedom unnecessarily and oppressively restrained.

Fifth—The right and duty of the State to protect its citizens from extortion and unjust discrimination by chartered monopolies.

The Committee, believing that the opposition to Republican mis-rule can harmoniously unite on the foregoing principles, earnestly solicits the free co-operation of all men, regardless of past political affiliation, in an earnest effort to place the State and National governments in the hands of men who are actuated by the principles above enunciated.

Each county, except Cook, is entitled to send one delegate for every 500 votes cast in that county for all the presidential candidates at the presidential election of 1872. Each Senatorial district is entitled to send eight delegates in separate delegations.

The call is signed by the Committee and indorsed by a number who have formerly acted with the Republican party, among whom are, A. Chessing and Herman Roster, of the *Illinois Staats Zeitung*. The names of J. R. Doolittle and A. R. Matteson, of the *Times*, also appear.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. JENKINS

THE POMEROY BRIBERY CASE.

Motion to Quash the Indictment Denied---Change of Venue Granted on a Singular Affidavit.

TOPEKA, KS., July 29.—In the District Court, to-day, Judge Morton overruled the motion to quash the indictment in the Pomeroy case. Pomeroy's counsel then moved for a change of venue, offering in support of the motion an affidavit by Hon. Jos. Rogers, alleging that at the time of the York exposure, Judge Morton said to him (Rogers), concerning Pomeroy, "We have got the ——— old scoundrel where we want him, and hereafter a poor man will stand some chance to go to the United States Senate." Judge Morton granted the motion, and said he would send the case to Osage county. In granting the motion, the Judge took occasion to deny the statement in Rogers' affidavit, in plain and emphatic terms. A motion was made to reduce Pomeroy's bond from $20,000 to $10,000, but it was denied.

TERRE HAUTE.

Demonstration by Patrons of Husbandry.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 29.—The largest mass meeting ever held here was held by the Patrons of Husbandry at the fair grounds to-day. Four hundred and eighty-seven teams were in the procession. Speeches were made by E. A. Oliemau, editor of the *Indiana Farmer*, Dr. Allen Furness and C. W. Stewart.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1874.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States clear or clearing weather will prevail with low temperature north or west winds and rising barometer.

For the South Atlantic States clear weather in the interior and light rains near the coast, with southwest or northwest winds, slight changes in temperature and rising barometer. For the Gulf States generally clear weather, northerly or westerly winds, no decided change of temperature and rising barometer. For the Ohio valley and the Lower Lake region clear or fair weather, northeast or southwest winds, slight changes in temperature and rising followed by falling barometer. For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest portion cloudy and warmer weather, rain near Lake Superior and in Minnesota, southeast or southwest winds and falling barometer.

Rain has prevailed in the districts on the Atlantic coast with light variable winds and continued low temperature. Generally clear weather has prevailed in the remaining districts with light or gentle winds and no decided rise in temperature. The barometer has risen in the Southern and Middle States and the Lower Lake region, and fallen on the New England coast and in the Northwest. The Ohio river has risen at Pittsburgh and fallen at Cincinnati. The Monongahela is rising rapidly at Morgantown.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 29, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.09	73	E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.11	71	N. E.	Clear.
Davenport	29.99	72	W.	Fair.
Fort Sully	29.97	83	N. W.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.05	74	S.	Clear.
Keokuk	29.99	76	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.94	78	S.	Clear.
Louisville	30.09	76	E.	Clear.
Memphis	30.05	75	N. W.	Clear.
Nashville	30.06	73	S.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	29.83	74	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.05	62	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.00	81	S.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.07	75	S. E.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.81	73	S. E.	Lt. Rain
Vicksburg	30.03	78	S.	Clear.
Yankton	29.73	81	S. W.	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.92	77	E.	Clear.
La Crosse	29.92	77	S.	Threat'g

A Philadelphia Insurance Agent "Skips."

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Harrison Prindle, agent here of the Atlantic and Pacific Insurance Company, of Chicago, and of the suspended People's Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, has left the city. An examination of his accounts with the former company show an alleged deficit of $3,300, and it is said he is indebted to the latter company between $80,000 and $100,000, a large portion of which are represented to be in notes of his brother-in-law and of the same family. To-day a paper was sent into every division in the Treasury Department requiring every clerk to write down the name of any relative employed in any of the Departments, giving the Department in which such relative is employed. The executive is ready with his ax, and by the end of the week a new scene of clerical decapitation will be enacted.

A Pottsville Powder Mill Explodes.

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 29.—An explosion to-day in the magazine and drying house of Welby & Co.'s powder mill, near Tamaqua, killed three men and probably fatally injured a boy. The men leave large families.

A Passenger Train Telescoped.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The Eastern train leaving Montreal at 10 o'clock last night ran into a freight train near Soixante and was badly telescoped. The two engines, a Pullman car, a mail car and a brake van were considerably smashed. The conductor and several other persons were injured, but no one was killed.

Sad Catastrophe in Dakota.

YANKTON, D. T., July 29.—A sad and fatal occurrence happened thirteen miles from here Tuesday night by the burning of the farm house of Mr. Shoffhousen, whereby he lost his wife and three children. He was absent from home and his wife was not aware of the fire till the roof of the house fell, when she dragged herself and infant out and walked a mile and a half, but both died in ten hours. The other two children were burned in the ruins. The remains of the four were buried in one grave to-day.

One Young Lady Accidentally Shot by Another.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 29.—Miss Ella Johnston accidentally shot Miss Bella White, at Wellsville, Allegany county, today. Some two weeks since, Miss Johnston showed courage and bravery by driving from the house some burglars who were attempting to make an entrance. She was presented by her friends with a fine revolver. It was while practising with this that it was accidentally discharged and Miss White mortally wounded.

Joseph E. Ferrer DeCourtis, editor of the *Cronsita*, the New York Spanish organ, has sailed for Belgium, having accepted a challenge to a duel in that country with Juan Belledo De Lema, editor of the Cuban paper *La Independencia*. An effort is making to detain the letter in this country. Both are now under bonds not to fight a duel in the United States.

Yesterday's Races at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—The attendance at the races to-day was very large, not less than eight thousand people being present.

The first race was the free-for-all trot, for $3,500. Goldsmith Maid won in three straight heats; Fullerton second and American Girl third. Time—2:19¾, 2:19¾ and 2:20.

The next race was for the 2:29 class, for $4,000, in which there were seven entries. Cosette won the second, third and fifth heats and the race; Spotted Colt second, and Lucille Goldsdust third. Time—2:21¾, 2:27½ and 2:27¼.

The next was a running race, mile heats, in which there were six entries and three starters. Spendthrift won in two straight heats. Time—1,45¾ and 1:43¾.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Explosion in Coatesville.

COATESVILLE, PA., July 29.—While an examination was making for a leak in the gas pipe last evening in Babb, Cox & Co.'s shoe factory, an explosion took place, and C. Babb, his son Willie, F. H. Becket and H. A. Berry were severely burned. Willie Babb has since died.

A Pottsville Powder Mill Explodes.

POTTSVILLE, PA., July 29.—An explosion to-day in the magazine and drying house of Welby & Co.'s powder mill, near Tamaqua, killed three men and probably fatally injured a boy. The men leave large families.

A Passenger Train Telescoped.

MONTREAL, July 29.—The Eastern train leaving Montreal at 10 o'clock last night ran into a freight train near Soixante and was badly telescoped. The two engines, a Pullman car, a mail car and a brake van were considerably smashed. The conductor and several other persons were injured, but no one was killed.

Sad Catastrophe in Dakota.

YANKTON, D. T., July 29.—A sad and fatal occurrence happened thirteen miles from here Tuesday night by the burning of the farm house of Mr. Shoffhousen, whereby he lost his wife and three children. He was absent from home and his wife was not aware of the fire till the roof of the house fell, when she dragged herself and infant out and walked a mile and a half, but both died in ten hours. The other two children were burned in the ruins. The remains of the four were buried in one grave to-day.

One Young Lady Accidentally Shot by Another.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 29.—Miss Ella Johnston accidentally shot Miss Bella White, at Wellsville, Allegany county, today. Some two weeks since, Miss Johnston showed courage and bravery by driving from the house some burglars who were attempting to make an entrance. She was presented by her friends with a fine revolver. It was while practising with this that it was accidentally discharged and Miss White mortally wounded.

Joseph E. Ferrer DeCourtis, editor of the *Cronsita*, the New York Spanish organ, has sailed for Belgium, having accepted a challenge to a duel in that country with Juan Belledo De Lema, editor of the Cuban paper *La Independencia*. An effort is making to detain the letter in this country. Both are now under bonds not to fight a duel in the United States.

FROM KANSAS TO THE KEYSTONE.

Sights by the Way—"My Son Modoc"—Peculiar Characteristics of the Missourians—Women in Long Sun-Bonnets and Woolen Mits—Complexions Suggestive of Ague and Pork—Providence and Green Apples—The Fort Wayne Railroad and Its Gentlemanly Employees—The Canons of Pennsylvania—Personal Reminiscences of Somerset County—The Village of Lavansville.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
LAVANSVILLE, SOMERSET CO., PA., July 27, 1874.

I left Kansas on the 16th of July for a visit to the old Keystone State. Old Sol was pouring down his rays at a most furious rate, the thermometer ranging the last few days from 98° to 106° in the shade.

The fashionables were making hasty exits to the mountains of the West, or the watering places and seashore of the East. How often from the large, airy bed rooms and parlors of their own houses do they make a poor exchange for the cramped bed rooms and seedy parlors of a fashionable resort! Men growl, and, I am told, even swear a little, at the extravagant rates they are obliged to pay for what don't suit them; but women, because it is fashionable, sustain their discomforts with martyr-like fortitude.

Eastern Kansas had been suffering for a couple of weeks for want of rain, but the crops are looking well, and compare favorably with those of any other State through which I passed. The corn in Missouri is fine, but in places adjoining wheat fields has suffered from the chinch bug. Illinois, Indiana and parts of Ohio have all suffered somewhat from dry weather.

I noticed the broom corn along the route, although not in great quantities, was shooting (July 16), finely.

My son Modoc remarks that he did not hear it pop.

I have not told you before of my son Modoc. I called him that because I have a grudge at the Indians. The conductor never calls "tickets" at him; he rides on a broomstick through the air at my side.

Each State marks its children. As I passed through Missouri, I could plainly see why Missourians, excluding those of large cities, are regarded as inferior to the people of other Western States. They are a hundred years behind their contemporories in social and scientific culture. The women on the train wore long sunbonnets and woolen mits. An occasional country belle came aboard tricked out in beads and flaring flowers, suitable enough for a country hop, but shockingly out of taste on a journey. The women are old at thirty; all uneducated women are, for that matter. The Missouri complexion is suggestive of malaria and pork diet.

The people of Iowa, Indiana and Illinois are cosmopolitan and consequently presentable each other, from their frequent change of residence, than the inhabitants of other States. At Davenport a woman about fifty years of age took the seat in front of me. We had a most delightful conversation for more than a hundred miles. Her familiarity with the standard works was a surprise and delight; she got off at some way station, and I might as well look into the air for the mark of her words as to hope to see her again; yet she brightened my journey, just as she doubtless does for those who journey with her on the voyage of life.

From Davenport to Chicago two old people sat behind me. Their powers of digestion had been taxed to the utmost by every thing edible carried by the boy, as well as the contents of a large basket. I had about concluded that eating was their forte, when nature commenced taking her revenge. I heard no reflection on their own improvidence, but their case was characterized as a "dispensation of Providence."

Modoc remarked, "That is the way with Providence and green apples."

At Chicago I had the carriage driven through the burnt district. It covers about thirty acres. It is believed that the loss of life was greater in proportion to the area than in the great fire. Several children were burned. It wrings the heart to think of them.

From Chicago to Pittsburgh I traveled on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, which route has for many years been my favorite, on account of its speed, safety and general good management. In Kansas the oats harvest was over before I left, but along this road, it being further north, the wheat and rye were being cut, and the oats was just green. The employees of the road do everything in their power to make the passage pleasant.

I had the good fortune to be on conductor Gow's train from Crestline to Pittsburgh. In his courtesy in telling me of things and places added much to my pleasure. From Pittsburgh to Somerset is a succession of picturesque scenes. The same route would be called a canon in Colorado and correspondents would expend lots of printer's ink describing its beauties. In beauty of forest, richness of foliage, and clear mountain streams, it exceeds Colorado, but man has marred its beauties by coal mines and coke ovens. The Lavans set my relatives have lived for near a hundred years. My great-grandfather surveyed the county, and my grandfather edited the Somerset *Democrat* while Napoleon was fighting his battles. Here are the family archives, here the family legends. My home is the parsonage at Lavansville. It is a nice, rambling old house, that reminds me of the house of Seven Gables, and, like it, it has a history of which I will tell you some other time.

The village is situated at the foot of Laurel Hill. The air is pure nepenthe, the scenery picturesque enough to bring rest.

I have already made a tripto the mountains and rested my prairie wearied eyes on their sublimities, and above all rested from people in the holy solitudes of "God's first temples."

H. E. MONROE.

Art in Industry.

In the most flourishing period of art in Italy it was not thought derogatory to the greatest artists to produce designs for articles of domestic use, and a few of these yet to remain are attest the skill of the designer and to show with how much beauty a drinking-bowl, a salver, a vase, or a lamp, may be invested by a really tasteful and skilful workman. They followed the utilitarian period, when the heavier, more angular and unmeaning in design, the article could be made, the more it seemed to be appreciated by the public. But Germany, beginning to right, and asserting its ability to add to the value of every article in which ornamentation of any kind or degree is applied, in view of the increased artistic taste which is everywhere becoming apparent, it is important that those engaged in the manufacture of such goods should interest themselves in the artistic education of the artisan class. England has long felt that the substantial excellence of her manufactures would not alone keep them in the van, and hence we see South Kensington with its admirable Art Museum and School of Instruction. Here in America the opportunities for artistic education have been extremely limited, though it would appear that the necessity for such instruction is appreciated by the class who most require it. The Cooper Institute has established an admission to the School of Science and Art founded by Mr. Peter Cooper, the exhibition of which the students exhibit and the excellent work they produce, all indicate an improved artistic feeling. The increasing numbers who visit the rooms of the Metropolitan Museum of Art as students is also proof that the taste for classic art is not dead among us, and the museum, though still but in embryo, is rapidly advancing in importance as a institution of instruction. The peculiar training required to enable even the talented artist to succeed fully upply ornament to useful objects is rare even in the art world of Europe, and commands almost fabulous salaries, and our designers and higher artisans would do well to avail themselves

The Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1874.

"THE Democratic party is still moving onward."—*New York World.*
Practicing the dead march, probably.

THE Republican State Committee of New York meets to-day for the perfection of measures pertaining to the ensuing campaign.

THE New York *World*, the special organ of the "hard money party," does not present a very heroic appearance carrying the repudiationists' banner.

THIS is the last week of the "dull season," and an early termination of the existing stagnation in business circles may now reasonably be looked for.

WE ARE patiently waiting to see one of the numerous Democratic candidates for the Presidential nomination stumble into statesmanship on the currency question.

THE Republicans of little Delaware have nominated Dr. JUMP for Governor of that State. We trust he may make a successful run, and overleap all the intervening obstacles.

THE Michigan Prohibitionists meet in State Convention to-day—ostensibly for the promotion of the Temperance reform, but in reality to devise measures for the furtherance of the prospects of the Democracy in that State.

THE Democracy of Missouri "repudiate all questions growing out of the late civil strife." Of course they do. The ultimate purpose of that party is to ignore all the results of the war against the rebellion, the Constitutional Amendments included.

THE fact is certainly being demonstrated that Philadelphia can support a foreign commerce of large dimensions. The American Steamship Company contemplate the immediate construction of three additional vessels, in all respects the equals of the four splendid ships already built and in successful service.

WHERE are our shipbuilders? Some six hundred ships will be required to carry off the six hundred thousand tons of surplus wheat from California alone this year, the freight money amounting to about twelve million dollars, which certainly ought not to be permitted to go abroad, if such a result can possibly be avoided.

SOUTHERN papers are still sorely troubled with the bugbear of the Civil Rights bill, and are calling on the President to veto it, should it pass Congress next winter—quite forgetting that he cannot consistently do so, since his inaugural addresses have each contained expressions of hearty approbation of its essential features.

CINCINNATI is not so intelligent a city as we had been led to suppose. At least MURAT HALSTEAD says he does not know of six persons residing there who are protectionists. Possibly, however, the acquaintance of the confident editor of the *Commercial* with the more intellectual and cultured classes of its citizens is quite limited.

THE Michigan woman suffrage movement would seem to be gaining ground but slowly. A leading journal of that State, which is outspoken in favor of the proposition, feels compelled to acknowledge that seven out of ten women do not wish the ballot, and that if it should be given them they would very rarely exercise the privilege.

THERE is danger that the "friends" of Secretary BRISTOW may prove to be his worst enemies. Some of them are already bestobbering him with praise as "the champion reformer," and trying to make him believe that he stands the best chance of being the next President. Unless he is bent on political ruin, let him keep *that* maggot out of his brain.

WE sincerely hope that no Republican member of Congress from the South, who, indebted for his election to a colored constituency, so far forgot himself as to betray the trust reposed in him by voting against the civil rights measure, will be re-elected this fall. It is an hour for stability and firmness. The place for fickle and capricious men is in the rear.

THE cordial and generous sympathy expressed by the press of all sections of the country with regard to our municipalities in their recent sudden and terrible visitation and calamity, is most creditable to our common human nature, and, in the name of our heavily bereaved and stricken people, we thank them most earnestly for their humane and liberal utterances.

THE Democracy of Ohio seem likely to follow the example of their repudiating Indiana conferees. We cannot say that we are extremely sorry, inasmuch as these dishonorable inclinations will exert a marked influence in keeping the people true to the Republican party, which is bound in every way to preserve the character and credit of the United States unimpaired.

THE Bourbons of the South are still tempting the President with the third term. "All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me," said a certain personage, once; the peculiar feature in the proffer being that he did not own a single inch of the vast, enticing possessions to which he so generously invited the attention of his auditor. Promise and performance are very different matters.

THE manner in which the Secretary of the Treasury is handled by the bankers of the country for opening the late bids for the five per cent. loan in secret, would seem to be expressive of a general sentiment of condemnation. It is to be hoped, however, that the matter will come out all right. General BRISTOW is reputed to be a good lawyer and an honest man, and therefore ought to make a good Secretary of the Treasury.

THE action of the Republican conferees from Indiana, Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest counties, in nominating General HARRY WHITE for Congress from the Twenty-fifth district, was wise. The nomination proves acceptable to a very large majority of the Republican voters of the district, and, as they are largely in the ascendant, General WHITE'S election is certain. He has rendered able service to the State and nation, and it is but fitting that he should be duly rewarded.

THERE seems to be some doubt as to whether that venerable Kansas trickster, "Subsidy" POMEROY, will ever be brought to trial. The case has again, for the fourth time, been postponed. It is intimated that there are grave reasons for believing that Senator INGALLS, one of the original movers in the prosecution, and the only prominent office-holder in the State particularly interested in the result, is strongly opposed to the further prosecution of the case. Of course we know nothing of the matter, but is a miserable and humiliating business, at the best.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia *Press*, operations at the Centennial grounds indicate a determination upon the part of the authorities to make the exposition a pronounced success. Every day the Building Committee is present, watching and directing affairs. On all sides the sound of the artisans' tools are to be heard, and the contractor can be seen mingling among the men, giving directions and hurrying forward the work. What was a field merely covered with clover now swarms with men. "The hundreds of men with their horses and carts show an earnestness that will be appreciated by all friends of the great International Exposition, and furnish proof of the ability of those in charge of the affair *to* fulfill the requirements of the contract."

THE lumber interests of the South have, since the war, grown to enormous proportions, extensive shipments are now being made from almost every port along the coast from Maryland to Florida. A convention of the lumber manufacturers and dealers of the Southern States will be held at Norfolk, Virginia, to-day, for the purpose of forming a protective combination to regulate the supply and protect the market. Delegates will be present from the Chowan and Albemarle region; from all along the James, York, Rappahannock, and Elizabeth rivers; from all the counties running from Princess Anne to the Maryland boundary; along the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio, Raleigh and Gaston Road, Petersburgh Road, and the Wilmington and Weldon Road. The meeting promises to be of unusual importance to the lumber interests of that section of the country.

MITIGATION OF WAR.

YOUNG ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT in the forests of the Orinoco was greatly impressed with a custom he found prevalent among the most primitive tribe of Indians he had yet met with. These savages had a way of poisoning their finger-nails, and of thus making them deadly weapons wherewith to assail and destroy their enemies. HUMBOLDT, when leaving Europe embroiled in war, had almost hoped to find in the new world a region of peace, and the Indian art of nail-poisoning almost confounded him. Over all lands and seas, he wrote in his journal, the traveler is pursued by the comfortless image of man at variance with man, and the only consolation he could think of for himself or others was the contemplation of the eternal and harmonious laws which govern the natural world.

HUMBOLDT lived long enough to hear of the agitation of perpetual peace as the only true policy of nations, and to read the proceedings of International Congresses assembled for the promotion of the policy. Such proceedings, however, including the speeches of VICTOR HUGO, ELIHU BURRITT, JOSEPH STURGE and other apostles of the movement, do not seem to have greatly comforted or encouraged the aged savant. In truth, he seems to have been rather amused than edified by their enthusiasm. People less sharp-sighted than he could not help perceiving that, if war was to be speedily abolished, it must be through other agencies and influences than those which the orators of the Brussels Peace Congress deemed sufficient. Possibly, if HUMBOLDT were alive to-day, he might regard with more cheerfulness and hope the Congress which has just met in the same city of Brussels. Though it is not in name a Peace Congress, looking back upon the events which have prepared the way for the meeting, and considering the moderate objects for which it has met, he might think it a Peace Congress in fact. Much may be accomplished in the interest of peace without the entire abolition of war. No student of history or careful observer of men is likely to believe in the pacific settlement of all international disputes, in the complete cessation of war before the arrival of the time when the lion shall lie down with the lamb and the leopard with the kid. Unless a considerable proportion of the people even of the most civilized nations could be greatly changed in character and inspired with higher motives than at present rule their actions, the entire prevention of armed and bloody conflicts would be a very dubious blessing, if not an actual curse. But the restriction of war, such control of historical tendencies as to render war really a last resort, and the mitigation of the horrors of war, would undoubtedly be pure gains in the interest of humanity and civilization, and there is no reason to doubt that the Congress, which has just met in Brussels, was intended to promote these good objects. The significance of the movement consists in the fact that its originators and promoters are not mere theorists, professional reformers or enthusiastic apostles of a "cause," but kings, statesmen and diplomatists whose words are things and who hold war and peace in their hands.

But while this is true, the real source of the movement is public opinion, the general sentiment of enlightened christendom, of which such high and mighty personages as the Czar, BISMARCK and the rest feel the force more readily and deeply than less eminent people. The Russian Emperor, despot though he be, is yet an avowed humanitarian reformer after the style of his age, and even the man of "blood and iron" dares not act without some respect for the humane spirit of his best contemporaries. Prepared to make war if war seems necessary for the accomplishment of his purposes, BISMARCK doubtless desires, as well as recognizes the desire of others, that war shall cause no more wretchedness than may be unavoidable.

It is easy to perceive, however, that no trifling difficulties are likely to interfere with any important changes in the usages of war which the Congress may propose to effect. Though in the published programme of subjects to be submitted for discussion the questions were evidently so stated as to be least suggestive of offense to any of the nations invited to send representatives, both England and France regard the Congress with some distrust, as we remarked the other day. England took alarm at the prospect of having general principles disturbed, and of any interference with the rules regulating naval warfare. As a dispatch of yesterday stated that an English delegate would go to Brussels, we may presume that English anxiety touching those subjects has been allayed. In France also the Congress has been regarded with misgiving. While many see in its convocation a desire on the part of Russia to give voice to the public conscience of Europe on the barbarity of the German invasion, others see in the assembly a Prussian snare for their unwary feet. In the coming war of revenge Frenchmen rely for success in part upon a general uprising of the people, especially of the people of Elsass-Lothringen, and a the proposal to be laid before the Congress to confine warfare to the drilled and uniformed soldiers of each belligerent they perceive a crafty attempt on the side of their enemy to limit their forces beforehand. Still, the French are so sure of having been maltreated in the late war that they can hardly fail to expect a condemnation, direct or virtual, of the German proceedings at the hand of the assembled representatives of neutral nations. Nor is it unreasonable to suppose that Germany, fully assured of the justice and reasonableness of her own belligerent policy, may count with some confidence on its virtual sanction by the action of the Congress. Indeed, it has been suggested that this may have been one German motive in desiring its call. The same power may also have expected or at any rate desired some declaration on the subject of the duties of neutrals, by which the English and American traffic in arms during the late war should be censured. But all this is mere conjecture, and the point of chief interest in the Congress as a sign of human progress is the fact already mentioned, that its avowed object is the mitigation of the evils of war. And whatever selfish ends may be aimed at under this higher and nobler purpose as a pretext, the discussions of the Congress can not fail to have beneficent results.

IN FRANCE it has been proposed to call Comte de CHAMBORD "the King who is ready." The suggestion is founded on the frequency with which the Comte has declared himself "ready" to undertake the duty of governing. Thus the author of the proposition quotes a passage, from a letter written in 1870, in which HENRI V. says—"I do not hesitate to say to my country that *I am ready* to devote myself wholly to its welfare." In 1871, in a long letter on the miseries of France, he wrote again—"*I am ready* to bring religion, concord and peace." In July of the same year the Comte wrote—"*I am ready* for everything in order to aid my country to recover from," etc. Finally, in his recent manifesto, the Comte says—"Frenchmen, *I am ready* to-day as I was yesterday." Certainly there can be no doubt about his readiness, and *le roi qui est prêt* would be no inappropriate name for him. France, however, is not ready.

IT is of the highest importance to the nation that the Republican party should lose no strength in the next Congress, and it is quite certain that it is in this direction the Democracy will make their strongest assaults. Hence we are greatly mortified to notice that in a number of districts the outlook for Republican success is quite poor, because of the manner in which portions of the party have stultified themselves with respect to the salary-grab question. The State Republican Convention of Minnesota, for instance, last year adopted a resolution denouncing, in the severest terms, the grab and the grabbers. Yet two of them went home and demanded a re-election. One has already secured his renomination, the prospects not only being that he will be defeated, but that a Democratic State Legislature will be elected, as well. It does not pay to repudiate one's solemn obligation, whether political or otherwise.

THE year is now sufficiently advanced to render it possible to speak definitely of the state of the crops, the world over; and it is hardly going too far to say, that there will be good harvests everywhere, and that 1874 will become renowned as a fertile year. Europe and Asia, Africa and America, and Australia, have done well already, and will do better before the end of the year, the seventh month of which is in its last day except one. Great Britain and France, Russia and Turkey, Germany and Hungary, Egypt and Algeria, Spain and Italy, are doing nobly: and so are most countries in both North America and South America. Take the whole world through, old and new, the yield of food of various kinds is enormous, and far beyond the immediate wants of mankind, crowning them with bounteous plenty.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"Would I were dead! If God's good will were so:
For what is in this world but grief and woe?"

The real facts will now be placed before the public.

Georgia is going to try her hand once more at tea growing.

Is Butler preparing to go back to the arms of his Democratic friends?

Should Beecher "fall," will it not attest the supremacy of popular virtue?

What was it Hamlet said? "Methinks the lady doth protest too much."

Christianity must be made of poor stuff if any one man can make or break it.

The New Orleans merchants are moving for the organization of a produce exchange.

It takes an unusually able-bodied man to believe some of these Brooklyn stories.

Democracy is become "regenerated and purified" by a raging hunger for the loaves and fishes of office.

It will not do to simply to try to prove Tilton insane. Surely he has borne enough to craze anybody.

The only way for Canada to secure genuine reciprocity is to be first independent of the British crown.

Take no $5 bills on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, and take no others that don't belong to you.

The important question to be determined in not so much that of Beecher's legal liability, as of his moral guilt.

George W. Childs, who is a very sensible man, contemplates issuing a penny morning paper in Baltimore.

In the South black men are beginning to be regarded only as dangerous citizens, fit merely to be exterminated.

In New York and Brooklyn there has not, since the death of Lincoln, been such a demand for newspapers as now.

Blood for blood—movement for movement—reprisal for reprisal—seems to be the procedure in Brooklyn, just now.

"Small talk," of the *Courier-Journal*, is vastly tickled over a certain "pretty story" which "the fool-pleaser has started."

Is it not barely possible that Tilton had a hand in his "arrest," in order that the ends of justice might not be arrested?

General Casey, a brother-in-law of General Grant, is a prominent candidate for United States Senator from Louisiana.

New York city has just organized a cremation society which will get up a funeral for eight dollars a cadaver, ashes and all.

Are we to have a new rendering of Goldsmith's famous lines—making it read:
"And e'en his virtues leaned to vice's side"

The Rochester *Union* tells of a woman who was cured of a grievous malady by reciting the Lord's Prayer. Let that paper try it.

The spell of passion or feeling, whether in one man or many men, or in one or more religious bodies, is not the fruit of virtue.

Encouraging. The internal revenue receipts this month will exceed those of July last year by over a quarter of a million of dollars.

The New York *Tribune* thinks the fall of Beecher would be a greater calamity than the assassination of Lincoln. Calamity to what, or whom?

In the English iron and coal trades there is a return of confidence in some quarters where the labor disputes have, in a measure, been settled.

Chicago does not treat all her criminals alike. Some are hung, some are elected to the Common Council, and some are put to editing newspapers.

Vicksburg is preparing for its second siege. The election there occurs on the 4th proximo, and any amount of warlike preparations are going on.

The decline in suburban New York property is said to be from twenty to thirty per cent., and large numbers have sunk the accumulations of years by it.

Chicago is becoming thoroughly alarmed about its communists, and the papers are calling on the municipal authorities to take precautionary measures against them.

A traveling people. The railroad mileage of the United States now exceeds the combined mileage of all Europe, although Europe has a population seven times as large.

Some people would almost seem to think that the law of specific gravity, in accordance with which a vessel floats upon the water, is annihilated when a ship goes down.

The croakers are still harping on the "grasshoppers," but it is time there was a "let up" on the damage we are told they have been inflicting on the Minnesota farmers.

The people of South Carolina are carefully compiling a record of all their convicted office-holders—getting up a sort of "black book." It will make a monstrously bulky volume.

PERSONAL.

Col. R. J. Hinton is writing an interesting series of sketches to the Boston *Journal of Commerce* on "The Departments" at Washington.

"Elizabeth, (which is the name of Tilton's wife.) Eliza, Isabella, Betty and Bess are all derived from one name, Elispeth, which means 'power of God.'"

The chemists of the country meet at Northumberland, Pa., this week, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Joseph Priestley's discovery of oxygen gas.

Another. Elder J. V. Himes, the famous Millerite preacher of '43, and since a leading Adventist, is said to have been disfellowshipped on charges of immoral and unchristain conduct.

William, Count of Attohl, is the name and title of a young Hungarian noble who has just passed through Omaha, on his way to Cheyenne, where he will await a pardon from the Emperor of Austria. William fought a duel with a brother officer at Trieste about an actress, and had such good luck in the matter that he was obliged to "go West."

Writing of General Custer, a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: It may not be forgotten how he demanded certain things of General Longstreet. Says Custer of the flowing locks:

"General Longstreet, I demand a surrender of your army to me, General Custer, and to General Sheridan. I'll give you twenty minutes to decide; after that I'll turn my boys loose on you. I can hardly hold them now."

General Longstreet—"Don't hold them, General Custer; I've got enough men to eat you and your 'boys' up, and we ain't very hungry either."

True, Longstreet was not very good at devouring the boys in blue, yet the retort was good, and Custer saw it.

The New Haven *Union* has "found a Polish nobleman earning his living in New Haven and has written him up." His name is Count L. Zaliski, and he is a sculptor of considerable ability. He left Poland ten years ago. He had previously been a pupil of the great Thorwaisden in Copenhagen and Rome, and as a pupil had won considerable reputation for his works. During the Polish insurrection in 1863 Zaliski took a prominent part, passing through successive ranks in the army, and finally attaing that of General. He was severely wounded in several engagements, and during the war was taken prisoner and confined in an Austrian fortress. Finally his property was confiscated and himself banished from his native country. He has been in this country four years, and has lately resided in Providence. Zaliski has lately been married and intends soon to become naturalized."

Duties on Iron and Steel.

The following are the exact rates now charged by the United States on imports of iron and steel:

Iron railway bars, 63 cents per hundred pounds. Steel railway bars, $25 20 per ton of 2,240 pounds. Pig iron, $6 20 per ton. Hammered or rolled bar iron: Ordinary size, $29 16 per ton; extra size, $20 34 per ton. Rod, slit, hoop, and sheet iron, $25 20 to $35 28 per ton. Previous to June 6, 1872, steel in bars, coils, sheets, and ingots, including steel wire not less than one-fourth inch in diameter, valued at 7 cents per pound or less, paid 2¼ cents per pound; valued over 7 and not over 11 cents; paid 3 cents per pound; valued over 11, paid 3½ cents per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem; steel in other forms, not otherwise provided for, paid 30 per cent. ad valorem, and steel manufactures, not otherwise provided for, paid 45 per cent ad valorem. Since June 6, 1872, the duty on each kind of steel enumerated in the last sentence has been reduced 10 per cent. on the rates here given.

Ode—Scandalism.

What is this "Bowen of contention,"
The odore whereof is so rank,
Like to addled eggs a Hen reward?
'Tis nothing but a Tilt on Beecher
For seeking "Independent" "Christian Union"
In this "Golden Age."' 'Tis time
This Brook-ly'n was squelched,
The roar whereof frightens truth
And suffereth none to Be-cheerful. IKE.
Ohio State Journal.

MORE OF IT.

Tilton on a Lecturing Tour—His Traveling Companion and What the People of a Staid Connecticut Town Thought of Her.

The Hartford *Post* publishes the following instructive report: Winsted, Conn., is a pretty little manufacturing town on the line of the Connecticut Western Railroad, about fifty miles from Hartford. It is enterprising and wealthy, and its society excellent and characterized by refinement and culture. Winsted has a series of lectures each winter, and on the afternoon of the 28th of December, 1869, Mr. Theodore Tilton arrived there to deliver a lecture in the evening, at the Second Congregational church, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, the subject being advertised as "The True Woman." Mr. Tilton was accompanied by a lady, and, driving to the Bunnell House, then kept by Mr. George W. Lincoln, now proprietor of a hotel at Birmingham, Conn., registered himself and companion thus: "Theodore Tilton and lady." The parties were assigned separate rooms on the same floor, and at short distances from each other. Toward evening Mr. Rufus E. Holmes, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, called on Mr. Tilton, in reference to the lecture. He knocked at the door once, twice, three times, and receiving no response, was about to turn away when the door was opened a few inches and a lady peered out cautiously and asked what was wanted. Recognizing Mr. Holmes' voice, in reply, Mr. Tilton invited him in, and was found lying on the back part of the bed, divested of coat, vest and boots. Mr. Holmes naturally thought this a little strange, but, not knowing but that the lady was Mrs. Tilton, said nothing. Completing his business, he left, and shortly afterward Mr. Tilton and his companion went to tea at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Wetherbly, pastor of the Second Congregational church. Here he introduced her as Miss Lovejoy, daughter of Congressman Lovejoy, of Illinois, and remarked that she had been an inmate of his family for some time past, and had come to Winsted at his invitation, to hear his lecture on "The True Woman," she being deeply interested in female suffrage and kindred subjects; but, in conversation with Mrs. Wetherbly, she evinced a strange ignorance of the members of Mr. Tilton's family, and even of the residence of the Illinois Congressman. She attended the lecture, coming in somewhat late and taking a front seat, giving the audience a good opportunity to criticise her personal appearance. She was about twenty-five years of age, of medium height and build, with rather a dull face, and hair curly or rather ranged in curls. During the entire delivery of the lecture her inattention was noticeable, seeming to be wrapt up in her own thoughts. She returned to the hotel after the lecture, and within half an hour or more Mr. Tilton sent for the porter and ordered a pitcher of cider. On returning to the room and entering, the porter found the lady snugly curled up in Mr. Tilton's couch, with her clothing scattered around on chairs and sofas, and Mr. Tilton sitting before the grate with his boots off, resting himself after his arduous labors on the platform. Not knowing the relationship of the parties, the porter believed it to be all right, and did not even refer to the matter after returning to the office. The next morning a Mr. Albert Norton, then boarding at the hotel and at this time a resident of Plainville, passed their door on his way to breakfast, and, it being ajar, saw the couple completing their toilettes. He mentioned the fact to the clerk of the hotel, who, however, said nothing to Mr. Tilton, as the parties were to leave on the morning train for New York, and no good would have been accomplished by it. But the story spread like wild fire through the quiet little town, and finally the lecture committee made a quiet investigation, Mr. Rufus E. Holmes and Rev. Mr. Forbes holding various consultations with parties cognizant of the facts. The statement above given is substantially the result of that investigation, stripped, it is believed, of all rumors in connection with the subject which do not seem to have good foundation. It was hard to believe the statements at first as to the mutual occupancy of Mr. Tilton's room; but the fact that the lady's room had not been disturbed was strong proof. For the credit of the town, and with a desire to shield Mr. Tilton, the real facts were concealed, as far as possible, and the local papers made no reference to the matter at that time.

WHAT FRED. DOUGLASS THOUGHT.

A week after the occurrence of this scandal Mr. Frederick Douglass lectured in Winsted, and heard of it. In a conversation with Mr. Vaill, editor of the *Winsted Herald*, he referred to the subject and said, "Oh, there is no truth in it. I know the man Tilton is foolish and indiscreet in his conduct with women, but would do nothing wrong." A few minutes later Douglass returned to the subject, and said: "Mrs. Tilton is an excellent woman. I have been in the family. I know them all well. I think, however, that there is a cloud there, but do not believe this story, and I wish you would publish a statement denying it; for I am confident it is false. I must be false, from what I know of Tilton." Mr. Vaill complied with the urgent request of Mr. Douglass, and the next issue of the *Winsted Herald* contained the following article:

A DENIAL.

The Winsted correspondent of the *Litchfield Enquirer* says, concerning Theodore Tilton and his recent visit here: "Tilton remarked that the man was not yet made who could be trusted out of the sight of woman. It is thought he meant what he said, and says all the honest convictions. There is some scandal going the rounds in regard to him here that might be silenced." Well, then, let it be silenced. The scandal is without just foundation. Mr. Tilton was accompanied on the occasion of his lecturing tour here by Miss Lovejoy, daughter of the late Congressman from Illinois, and when the local quid nuncs brought their censorious opties to bear on the Broadsley house register, and there found the following brace of entries: "Theo. Tilton—a lady," they hastily concluded that something must be unsound in Denmark. Since the Richardson murder and the Byron revelations no man is safe from suspicion if he as much as looked one of those scuffed women on a pedestal that merchants use to hang shawls and cloaks on. Suspicion is an extremely epidemical thing, and sometimes sweeps through a town like the cholera.

This was the denial. The weight of the impression it may have had on Winsted readers may easily be estimated. The moral relation of the alleged facts is remarkable in itself. However, the Winsted people were not fully satisfied, and about this time Hon. John C. Gray, a well-known Congressman, was written to as to whether the Congressman Lovejoy had a daughter, and whether she had been east. The letter in reply has been lost, but was substantially in the affirmative. Whether the lady's name was Lovejoy or not no one at Winsted seems to know for she had never been seen there before, nor has she been there since. Her ignorance of western travel, western people, and even of the residence of Congressman Lovejoy, as displayed in the conversation at the residence of Mrs. Wetherbly, seems conclusive evidence to the Winsted people that she was not the daughter of the Congressman, as introduced by Mr. Tilton. It seems that the lady is known to General Tracy, one of the lawyers engaged therefore in the Beecher Investigating Committee, and it is presumed that he learned of the Winsted scandal through the agency of a gentleman from the proprietor of a female academy at Washington, Conn., who has recently interested himself in getting at the facts, keeping to himself the main points of his inquiries.

We have given above the whole story, as stated by our Winsted informants. It remains for the public to weigh it, and decide as far as they can to belief, and, if true, as to its bearing upon the credibility of the charge against the great Brooklyn divine.

A BATTLE WITH A MONSTER.

A Huge Serpent Attacks A Man Near Windsor Castle—Its Defeat and Escape—Grand Snake Hunt Organized.

Last Thursday evening, as a young man named Franklin Rubright, was on his way from his father's home to Windsor Castle, Windsor township, When about half a mile from the village he met a monster black snake, lying along the roadside. When within a few yards of the reptile, it made for him, and Mr. Rubright, having nothing with which to defend himself, was obliged to run. He soon found a club, however, and showed fight. After knocking down the snake several times as he rose up in front of him, the reptile seemed to be dead, and he endeavored to drag it along with him. But, to his surprise, it recovered strength, and fiercely attacked him a second time. The fight this time lasted several minutes, when the snake was again defeated, and fled to a neighboring corn field, where it was soon lost sight of, as it was about getting dark.

According to Mr. Rubright's estimation, the snake must be at least fifteen feet long and from four to five inches thick. Search was made for it the following morning, but without success. The snake has been seen at different times in the neighborhood within the last twenty or twenty-five years. Its hiding place, it is thought, has now been discovered, and a party of men are about to make a thorough search for it.—*Reading Eagle.*

Remarkable Memory of the Colored Waiters at Saratoga.

The correspondent of the *Graphic*, writing from Saratoga, says: The memory of some of the colored men who do the fetching and carrying in summer hotels is truly astounding. The head waiter of the Union hotel, under the Lelands' management, was said never to forget a face which he had once seen. Meandering rather carelessly along this morning I turned off into a lower corridor than the one upon which my room is situated, and nearly stumbled against a negro waiter carrying a letter upon a salver. "Beg pardon, mister," said he, touching the lock of wool over his ear, "but you're on the wrong floor; you belong seventeen hundred and twenty-one back." So I did, and he had brought a letter and a card to me two days before. Where would that poor fellow have been in his classes had he been sent to school? Top of the heap.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Curing versus Cobbling.

There are many medicines that give transient relief in sickness without touching the source and seat of the complaint. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not one of these. The great tonic and restorative does not cobble the diseased and enfeebled system. It is not a mere palliative, that only temporarily controls a few unpleasant symptoms. No; its invigorating, regulating, restorative principle penetrates to the very source of the difficulty in the fluids and solids of the body, and hence its cures are radical and thorough. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, in liver complaint it regulates the flow of bile, in constipation it promotes a punctual habit of body, in nervous ailments it tones the sentients and motive fibres, in rheumatism it counteracts pain, and in cases of general debility rehabilitates the emaciated frame.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compelled from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. McKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, R. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.
Useful Fancy Goods.
Hand Mirrors, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Soaps, Cosmetics, Perfumes, Bathing Gloves and Towels, Fluid Brushes, Toilet Waters, Colognes, Pungents, Drinking-Cups, Writing-Glasses, Pocket-Flasks, Preparations for the Hair, &c., &c. A most complete and varied assortment at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S
Drug and Family Medicine Store,
Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets.
N. B.—Try our pure cold Soda Water.

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CHAMBERSBURG ACADEMY, PA.
Duties resume September 1. Principal has had 25 years' experience. First-class appointments throughout. $300 a year.
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Principal.
LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address
T7TH J. JEWETT PARKS.
PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—For Boarders only. Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful. Grounds ample. Buildings commodious. Course of Studies extensive. Thorough instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics and English branches. Special oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PALLADIN, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
T4TH&S COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

SUMMER RESORTS.
ARCTIC.
FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE.
Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.
ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.
Is now a first-class family resort. House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring mattresses, gas, &c. Roomy plazzas open to the sea breeze, with fine, square floor. Bath and dressing houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Excursions and Livery connected with the house and full particulars sent upon application.
Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.
Terms moderate.
GUY S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.
W. W. GREEN,
R. L. CARPENTER.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between W. F. AUSTIN and J. S. HAYMAKER, of Pittsburgh, Pa., under the firm name of AUSTIN & HAYMAKER, for the boats-at-Law, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said J. S. HAYMAKER, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment, at his office, No. 154 Fifth avenue.
(Signed)
W. F. AUSTIN.
J. S. HAYMAKER.
Pittsburgh, July 27, 1874.

NOTICE.
The business of Iron Founders, carried on under the firm name of C. H. ONIONS & CO., will from this date be styled
ONIONS & BALDWIN,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves, Hollow-Ware, &c., corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
HatHouse
151 WOOD ST.

ALEX. G. COCHRAN.....J. M. GAZZAM
GAZZAM & COCHRAN,
Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law.
OFFICES:
94 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH.
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts.
Collections made and legal business transacted through reliable correspondents in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

PATENTS.
Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain Information From the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and F streets.
NO PATENT—NO PAY.
Send for a Circular.

W. G. DUNSEATH,
Watchmaker, Jeweler and Optician,
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Scales
Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.
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GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENT'S WEAR,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS,
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.
C. A. MUHLANBRING,
Draper and Fashionable Tailor,
Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.
A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest
Spring Styles of Goods
Opened this week.
All orders promptly filled. Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.
SPECIMEN PRICES.—Scotch Pants, $8; American Cassimere Pants, $11; Foreign Cassimere Pants, $13; Black Doeskin, $16; finest Worsted Suits, $35. Other suits according to grade. Only one price. Strictly Cash.
MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL,
NO. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.
Just received, a Full Line of CLOTH

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 29, 1874.

The local money market continues quiet and unchanged. Rates for discount in the bank, are to customers from 8 to 9 per cent. per annum, and to "outsiders" not less than 10 per cent.

Parties who come here to effect loans produce our reports of the money market in bank parlors and say if money is as easy as there quoted, they cannot see why they have to pay the old rates of 10 or 12 per cent. for discounts. To all these we would say that, although money is very plenty in the banks, the only inducement which leads them to buy outside paper is the rate offered, and that must be at least 10 per cent., otherwise they would rather keep their funds at 4 per cent. in New York or loan to their own customers at eight and nine.

We hear of the presence in the city of several country bankers and bank Presidents looking for good paper in which to invest their surplus funds. This would indicate that the complaint that all the money of the country was drifting into the city banks, and that through the rural districts that loans could not be negotiated on account of the continued stringency, is not well founded.

This complaint may be true of manufacturing neighborhoods, but in the agricultural and stock-raising counties money is reported in abundance—greater than there is demand for.

—The topic of most interest in the general market is the effort of Secretary Bristow to place the new 5 per cent. loan. While we believe that the Secretary's intentions were in all things in reference to this loan entirely proper, it cannot be denied that there is much dissatisfaction in financial circles at the manner of the negotiation, and especially in regard to the privacy and delay in opening the bids. It is understood now that he has accepted all home bids, at and above par and interest, amounting to some $10,000,000 in all. Among the successful bidders are the Fidelity Trust Company, $1,000,000, and Life Annuity Company, $500,000, both of Philadelphia. Messrs. Maitland, Phelps & Co., of New York, took $1,000,000; Suffolk Bank, of Boston, $500,000; J. M. Ceballos, New York, $2,000,000; Fourth National Bank, of New York, $600,000; Fourth National Gold Bank, of San Francisco, through the Bank of California, $1,000,000 for circulation; three Western banks, $900,000 for circulation, besides other scattering amounts. These comprise about three-quarters of the amount of home bids accepted. Among the rejected bids from New York were the following: Van Hoffman & Co., $4,000,000; Philip Speyer & Co., $1,000,000; Netter & Co., $1,000,000; State of New York, $3,000,000; Fisk & Hatch, $1,000,000, Parker Handz, $1,000,000; Musgrave & Co., $200,000; Fourth National Bank, $100,000; John J. Cisco & Sou, $1,520,000; J. B. Colgate & Co., $1,000,000; and Rutten & Bond, $1,000,000. It was reported that some of the above bidders had applied to the Treasury Department for permission to alter their bids from par and interest less a commission of ¼ per cent. to par and interest. It was stated that bidders to the amount of $5,000,000 had made the above application.

The European syndicates represented by Seligman & Co. and the Rothschilds have taken $55,000,000 of the loan, with an option on the balance.

The New York stock market seems to be equally dull with our home market judging from the following report from the *Herald*:

"The procession of dull days this summer gained a fresh recruit to-day, almost rivaling Saturday in the limit of dealings and really surpassing it in the total lack of interest. The aggregate sales of the day amounted to only 24,150 shares, of which one-quarter were sold in Lake Shore, Western Union, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, Erie and Rock Island and Northwest, in proportion in the order named. At the second call the brokers virtually deserted the room, leaving the chairman to conduct the call before a beggarly array of empty benches. Some few, after several hours' waiting and sales to the amount of 4,800 shares were made. Indeed, so great is the present dullness on the Stock Exchange that it has suggested the thought whether it might not be possible for that body to take a few weeks' vacation in the summer, about the latter part of July, and the early part of August. Certainly a body of any account in the stock market is away at that period of the heated term the question is asked. Why not make it vacation time, as the lawyers do, and give the opportunity to all hands for a general breathing spell, undisturbed by any fluctuations of natural results on the stock market? Of course Wall street could not shut up shop entirely, as the banks would have to keep open; but the adjournment of all speculation for a brief space would very much lessen the opportunities of many who want to get away, and need the relaxation, but cannot.

"There were no new features in the shape of news to influence values, which at the opening and during the early hours of business showed a weak feeling, which continued late in the afternoon until just before the close, when there was a slight show of activity upon reports that the negotiations respecting the $55,000,000 five per cents bid for by the syndicate had reached a satisfactory consummation. This, although without authentication, was sufficient to advance Western Union to 72¾, against 72 early in the day, Rock Island to 93¾ against 93, and the general list ¼ to ⅝ per cent. Erie during the day was weak, but rallied partially at the close, going off from 32¼ to 31⅞, and closing at 32.

"—Southern State bonds have been dull, and business was confined to Missouris, Tennessees and a very few lots of South Carolinas. A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Texas is important to holders of the securities of that State. The Legislature which succeeded the Provisional Government of this State authorized the issue to the International and other railroads, of State bonds in aid of the construction of their lines. Some of these bonds were issued as the work progressed, but on the advent of the present administration, the Comptroller refused to issue any more. Suit, in the form of application for a mandamus, was brought to compel him to act, and the decision of the Court is that it has no jurisdiction to issue a mandamus against an executive officer. This decision may be considered as final, for the suit was in the nature of a test case, but it may retard the negotiation of State bonds issued for the purpose of discharging the floating indebtedness of the State.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 29, 1874.	10:30	11:30
Gold	109¼	109
U. S. 6's, 1881	118	118
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118½	118½
5-20's, 1862	113¾	112
5-20's, 1864	113¾	113¾
5-20's, 1865	116⅛	116
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅛	117
5-20's, 1867	117⅝	117½
5-20's, 1868	118⅛	118
10-40's, coupons	113½	113½
Currency 6's	121½	121½
New 5 per cent	111¾	111¾
Registered, 1881	111¾	111¾
Western Union Tel	72¾	72
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾
Adams Express	103	
American Express	57	
United States Express	67	
Erie	32¾	32
Michigan Central	70	
Michigan Southern	77	77
Illinois Central	98¼	98¼
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	38¾
Do. preferred	53	53½
Rock Island	93¾	93¾
St. Paul, common	35¾	35½
Wabash, common	27⅞	28
Fort Wayne	97	
Hannibal & St. Joe	25	
C. C. & I. C.	77	16⅞
Tennessee, Old	77	78
Do. New		78
Missouri 6's		92¾

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kaufman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	49¾	
Pennsylvania scrip	102	102¾
Reading	50¾	50¾
United Companies of N. Jersey	125	125¾
Oil Creek	6	6½
Lehigh Valley	60¾	61
Central Transportation Company	43¾	43¾
Empire Transportation Company		53
Pan Handle Co		30

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1874.

The general condition of trade, throughout the various branches of business, was rather quiet to-day, with but few exceptions. In the provision trade there was a fair amount of transactions, and as usual an active trade was done by the commission houses, in fruits and green truck. The grocery, grain, dry goods and general wholesale houses did a light business, confined for the greater part to small orders, and jobbing transactions.

We note to-day among the changes in prices, an advance on tobaccos. Coffees were weak, and will be lower in the morning. Oats were firmer and a shade higher. We also report sales of wheat at a higher figure than our quotations for some days past. Country produce, provisions, and the rest of the market generally, are steady and unchanged.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,700	Apples, bbls	65
Corn, sks	120	Wheat, sks	300
Oats, sks	8	Butter, pkgs	20
Bacon, tcs	160	Hay, bales	271
Cheese, bxs	20	Barley, sks	200

A leading feature among the receipts for some days past has been that of ice, of which 46 cars were received last week, and for the first three days of this week, 37, making a total of 83 cars for the past ten days.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	3,449	9,468	19,887
Apples, bbls	334	282	616
Cheese, bxs	2,295	1,961	4,256
Corn, sks	1,530	2,550	4,080
Wheat, sks	4,793	5,043	9,836
Barley, sks	170	.....	170
Rye, sks	116		116
Oats, sks	17,051	5,397	22,448
Butter, pkgs	164	153	317
Bacon, pcs	14,858	9,801	24,662
Bacon, tcs	822	1,122	1,944

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The grain trade to-day was rather quiet, but firm. We note sales of wheat to-day at higher figures than for some days past, viz: New red, winter at $1 29@1 30; old do 1 30; new white at $1 32@1 33; old do at $1 36. It is said we hear of 8c being offered for car, and quote at 8@9c; shelled, 7@8c for high-mixed. Oats are firm and a shade higher; we quote western mixed 62@67c; new mixed 53@55c; new white 57@60c. Rye steady at $1 05. We note sales in round lots as follows:

1 car No. 1 red winter new $1 29
1 car new red winter 1 30
2 cars shelled corn, high mixed 81
1 car oats western mixed 67
2 cars oats western mixed 66
1 car new mixed oats, to arrive 55
1 car new white oats, to arrive 60

The receipts of grain have fallen off very much during the past week, the total for the week being only 32,425 bushels against 50,130 during the previous week.

FLOUR—The market is tolerably active, old and spring wheat flour being quite strong, and new wheat flours rather weak. Prices are unchanged as follows: St. Louis $5 50@6 50 ₱ bbl; white winter wheat $5 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $5 75; red winter, old $7 00@7 25; new $6 50; tryflour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 50@9 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 red wheat $8 00; No. 2 red wheat $7 50; in sacks 75c off per bbl.

HAY—The receipts continue very free, footing up 200 tons during the past week. Prices are weak but quotably unchanged. We quote prime baled hay at $22 00@24 00 ₱ ton on track; from store, $24 00@25 00; on wharf, $20 00@22 00. On the Allegheny market, there has been a little trade for the past three days, and prices are nominal as follows: Timothy $26 00@27 00; No. 2, $24 00@25 00; common $20@22 00.

MILL FEED—The market is active and firm. Bran is quoted at $16 00@16 50; middlings quiet and steady, at $15@15 50; all meal $16 00@16 50; chopped feed $17 50@18 00.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The supply is fair and prices are steady. We quote $2 75@3 00 for choice, $2 00@2 50 for common.

BUTTER—The market for choice continues firm at 25@26c ₱ lb; medium 16@20c; common 10@12c.

BERRIES—We quote blackberries $1 00@1 25 ₱ bucket; $5 50@6 00 ₱ stand; whortleberries, $1 45@2 50 ₱ bucket; $7 00@8 00 ₱ stand.

BEANS—We quote small white navy beans are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium $2 60@2 65; common $2 50@2 55.

BRESWAX—We quote choice yellow 31@35c; dark 27@30c ₱ lb. Demand light.

CHICKENS—Live spring 30@35c; old 20@25c ₱ pair, as to size. Market good.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off considerably. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency. We quote at 12½@13c for prime Ohio factory. Receipts for the week, 1,561 boxes.

EGGS—Receipts continue free, and the market is rather flat. We quote at 18c ₱ dozen.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 68@75c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 40@50c as to quality.

HONEY—The market is very dull, with little trade of any sort. We quote growth of 1872 at 25@30c ₱ lb; old stock 10@15c ₱ lb.

HONEY-COMB—Choice ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Bermudas $2 50@2 75 ₱ box.

PEACHES—The market is fairly supplied. We quote at $2 50@3 50 ₱ box, as to quality.

PEARS—We quote at $2 00@3 00 ₱ box. Supply good.

POTATOES—The market is steady at $3 75@4 00 for choice; $3 00@3 25 for common.

SEEDS—Timothy seed in free supply and active. We note sales at $2 00@2 10 ₱ bushel. There is little being done in clover seed, and there is no market. Flax seed is dull and nominal at $1 40@1 50.

WATERMELONS—The supply of watermelons is fair at $5 00@8 00 ₱ hundred; canteloupes $12 00@15 00 ₱ hundred. Under a free supply prices are weak.

VEGETABLES—The market is abundantly supplied and trade is active. We quote cabbages at 2c@3c ₱ lb; beets at $1 50@2 00 ₱ bu; cucumbers $3 00@4 00 ₱ bbl; green peas $3 00@4 00 ₱ bbl; new beans $2 50@3 00 ₱ bu.

GROCERIES.

Trade has been rather quiet for two or three days past. Coffees are weak, and we reduce our quotations ½c ₱ lb, now quoted as follows:

Green Coffees.			
Fancy	25c	Oolong	27c@28
Choice	25½c	Souchong	26c@28
Prime	24	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Good	24	Strictly prime N O	68c
Java	34	Good	60@
Roasted Coffees.	₱ lb.	Prime	55@
Rio, in papers	28	Demerara	65@70c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	*Syrups.*	
Roasted Java	40	Ex. white drips	27½c
Sugars.		Sugar drips	25c
Standard A	10½c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard B	10¾c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Standard extra C	10¾c	Choice Carolina	9@9½c
Standard yellow C	10¼c	Rangoon	7c
Franklin extra C	9¾c	Rangoon	6¾ c
American extra C	9¼c	*Raisins.*	
Teas.		Layers, ₱ box	$3 25
Young Hyson	50@81 00	Valentia, ₱ lb	12 @14c
Gunpowder	50@81 25	Currants	7½@ 8c
Imperial	50@81 00	Prunes	13½@14c
Japan	55@81 00		

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Receipts for the past week, 3,804 pieces, and 1,122 pieces. Trade is active at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams ₱ lb, 16c; shoulders, canvassed, 9½c; breakfast bacon, clear 12½c; rib 13c; sugar cured, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $2 50; mess beef, ₱ bbl, $16 00; rib sides, 9½c; short rib sides, do, 12c; clear sides, do, 12½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $20 00; prime lard, in tcs, ₱ lb, 10½c; refined for summer use, in tcs, do, 13½c; ½ bbls, do, 14c; buckets, do, 14½c; 1 lb prints, do, 15½c; ½ bbl families, do, 15c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 16½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 16c; in 10 ₱ pails, do, 15½c. Breakfast bacon and lard in this line moderate, with a good demand for new mackerel. Prices are a little lower, as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Medium do	$5 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$28 00	Lake trout	7 25
No. 1 mess do	25 00	Lake fish	5 50
Extra No. 1 shore	21 00	Lake herring	5 50
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	Potomac herring	6 50
No. 1 bay	17 00	Do shad	6 75
Extra No. 2	14 00	Potomac herring	5
No. 2 bay	13 00	Do shad	3 50
New No. 2	10 00	Potomac shad, ₱ bbls	7 00
Georges codfish, ₱ lb	6 50		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 15@16c ₱ gal; in car lots 14c; naphtha 10c. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—We quote extra winter strained at 90@92c ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 85@86c; No. 2, 68@72c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c for prime and 6½ @6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

CANNED GOODS.

The trade in canned goods is active, and the demand is strong. Prices continue unchanged as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.	₱ bx	*Fruits.*	₱ bx
2¼ ₱ bs California apricots	$4 25	3 ₱ bs Falmouth pineapples	2 25
2 ₱ bs blackberries	1 75	3 ₱ bs pumpkin	2 25
2 ₱ bs blue berries	1 75	3 ₱ bs quinces	2 25
2 ₱ bs red cherries	2 00	2 ₱ bs Marrowfat peas	2 00
2 ₱ bs white cherries	2 50	2 ₱ bs peas	2 00
2 ₱ bs grapes	2 00	2 ₱ bs small peas	2 25
2 ₱ bs gooseberries	1 75	2 ₱ bs tomatoes	1 50
2 ₱ bs green gages	2 00	3 ₱ bs do	2 00
2 ₱ bs Lemon clingstones	2 00	*Oysters, Salmon, &c.*	
2 ₱ bs peaches	2 50	₱ bx California salmon	2 75
2 ₱ bs peaches extra	2 75	2 ₱ bs do do	4 00
2 ₱ bs Cal. Bartlett pears	4 75	1 ₱ bs spiced salmon	3 50
2 ₱ bs Bartlett pears	2 50	2 ₱ bs do do	6 50
2 ₱ bs peaches	2 50	2 ₱ bs Cove oysters	1 15
2 ₱ bs pine apple	2 25	1 ₱ bs do	2 00
2 ₱ bs raspberries	2 50	2 ₱ bs do do	2 00
2 ₱ bs strawberries	2 00	1 ₱ bs do light	1 75
Vegetables.		2 ₱ bs do do	1 60
2 ₱ bs asparagus	4 00	1 ₱ bs spiced oysters	2
2 ₱ bs lima beans	2 25	1 ₱ bs do	1 50
2 ₱ bs string beans	1 50	2 ₱ bs do do	2 50
2 ₱ bs Wisconsin green corn	2 25	2 ₱ bs do do	2 25
2 ₱ bs Yarmouth corn	2 00	1 ₱ bs do do	2 15
2 ₱ bs Ball'm'rn corn	2 00	2 ₱ bs do do	2 25

TOBACCO.

Owing to the recent and continued unfavorable weather reports for the growing tobacco crop, prices have been stimulated very materially during the past week. Last week several manufacturers gave notice that an advance of 10@2c would be made on August 1st, and as jobbers are all somewhat bare of goods, were large purchasers in expectation of the advance. This week, however, the figures generally advanced 2@4c, and the market is active at the advance. Jobbers' prices are as follows:

Spun rolls (extra)	52@60	Fine Cut	50@60
Navy, (ex'l'r)	52@55	Fine Cut Plug	55@60
Tens, (ex'l'r)	54@55	Fine Cut	55@60
Quarters, (ex'l'r)	54@57	Cubical Dice	50@60
Louisville Navy	52@60	Scotch Snuff	65@72
Louisville Cav	50@57	Black Snuff	50@55
Virginia Navy	50@57	Cigars	30@40
Virginia Tens	50@57	Penn's Seed	$13@ 20
Virginia Cav	50@57	Connecticut Binder	35@ 45
Double Thick	52@60	Seed & Havana	30@ 60
Flounders	60@62	Havana	60@150
Bright Twists	46@48		

The Springfield *Republican*, speaking of tobacco matters in the Connecticut valley says: "The tobacco trade has been unusually brisk for a week or two, but the growers complain at the low prices, and many of them would hold on to the 'weed' in anticipation of a rise, were it not that times are hard and cash an immediate necessity. A few unusually fine lots have recently been disposed of for 16c through, but the average price varies from 10c to 12c in the field, and 10c and 13c. The Greenfield farmers have set about half as much of the weed as last year, but the extensive growth this season being Lucas Nims & Sons, who raise sixteen acres, against twenty-two last year.

The Clarksville, Tenn., *Tobacco Leaf* has reports from the tobacco planting in sixty-seven farms in Montgomery county, Tenn., which give a total of 217 acres planted, against 1,151 acres last year. Same parties. Many who planted largely last year have none this year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 gallons, $21 00@23 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 98 gallons, $92 50@95 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $3 75@4 00; Wm. Younger's Indian pale ale, in case of 8 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 25@2 50 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND BURNWINES—The market firm, and a shade higher. We quote alcohol at $2 20@2 25 ₱ gallon; Highwines firm at $1 02@1 04 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, refined 4½@4¾c; common 3½@4c; black lead 5c; arsenic 3c; potash 7½@8c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 20@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet, under the influence of fair crop report, the tendency is toward easier prices. We note sales of Rural at 9c; green crop, 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ doz; ¼ ₱ cans $3 00; 1 ₱ cans $5 50; 5 ₱ cans $26 00; 10 ₱ boxes 40c ₱ lb. Market steady and demand good.

CORDAGE—Manufacturers' Brown cottons Hc; Eagle IIc; Idaho 10½c; Duquesne 9½c; Magnolia 9c; Sea Island No 1, 14 strands, 24c; Manufacturers' Manilla 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Jutania B fine 9½c; Penn Mills bass 6½c; do 2½, 40c; do 3-bus bags 50c; cotton chain 35c; do colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton twine 31c.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic cement $2 00@ 2 25 ₱ bbl; Phœnix hydraulic cement $2 00@2 25 ₱ bbl; Rosedale cement $3 00@3 00; Youghiogheny $1 75@2 00; Portland cement $7 50@8 00.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Quotations are given at $3 00@3 90 for best quality; second quality $2 50@2 75.

CRACKERS—We quote as follows: Lemon biscuit at 11½c; ginger snaps 12c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9½@10c; butter crackers 7c; water crackers 7c ₱ lb.

PAPER—Rolling papers 42@50 ₱ lb, as to quality; manilla 7@12c; brown paper 6@10c; hay wrapping 2½@3½c; felt papers 40@45c; straw, news, 60@70c; rag, news, 125@128c; book papers 15@18c ₱ lb.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH—Sales made at $9 00 ₱ gross.

RAGS—Cotton at 2½@3c ₱ lb and woolen at 3½c.

SAPOLIO—Cases of 6 dozen, $6 00; hand sapolio, cases of 6 dozen, $5 00.

SALT—Car lots, ₱ bbl, $1 60; jobbing lots $1 80@1 85.

STAVES AND COOPERAGE—The market is steady. Staves matched with heading are quoted at $20 00@25 00 ₱ thousand; city made barrels are quoted at $1 75@1 90; country $1 45 @1 50.

WOOL.

The trade in wool continues rather slow, with prices a shade firmer than at our last report. We advance our quotations below 28c 2c per pound, on tub-washed and fleece wools.

Transactions continue quite light. We hear of a few small sales from dealers to manufacturers, and here and there we learn of purchases from producers. As a general thing, however, both holders and buyers are awaiting future developments, and will continue to do so for some time. We quote as follows:

Combing.....50@55c Fine fleece.....47@47c
Unwashed.....48@50c Medium.....44@46c
Pulled wools.....40@42c Common fleece..40@43c
Unwashed.....30@34c

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, July 30, 1874.

REMARKS.—The markets yesterday for both crude and refined were not quotably changed. Transactions were light in this market, and the markets here and at Parkers were very quiet. The reports from New York and Philadelphia indicate unpleasant activity in the shipping demand for refined, which was not without its effect here, although all the transactions reported from the East were at very low figures.

CRUDE.

Crude was quiet but firm, although actual transactions ruled a shade lower than those of the previous day. We quote immediate delivery oil, on board cars, at 95c@$1 00; United at wells 75@77½c; at river $1 05. Sales to-day are reported from:

PARKER'S:

3,000 bbls United, at wells ..... 75 c
2,500 bbls United, at wells 77½c
2,000 bbls United, at river $1 05

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SMITH'S FERRY OIL.

The market is quiet. We quote crude at the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad station at 95c per bbl; at wells 75c.

REFINED.

The market for refined, is quiet, but tolerably steady at unchanged prices. We quote at 16@18c in car lots f. o. b. at works.

New York—The shipping demand is quite active, at 12@12½c, for July and August delivery, with sales of 17,000 bbls reported.

Philadelphia—Spot refined is quoted at 11¾c; August and September delivery 11¾@12c.

OIL BARRELS.

are steady. We quote city-made $1 00; country $1 50@1 55.

TITUSVILLE, July 29.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were dull and unchanged. On the upper road the market was at $1 05, all buckers, quoting crude at 95c. Sales United at river, and 75@77½c at wells. Sales:

3,000 bbls upper road, spot $1 05
2,000 bbls Parkers, United, at river 1 05
3,000 bbls Parkers, United, at wells 75
2,500 bbls Parkers, United at wells 77½

NEW YORK, July 29, closing 28.—The lower rates ruling for ocean freights and the easier tone have induced a fair business in the petroleum market, principally for future delivery and demand. Crude in bulk is quoted at 5c; do in barrels 7½c; refined in bulk, July and August delivery; cases 16¾@17c; naptha 75c; sales are 3,000 bbls crude, in bulk, 5c; 8,000 bbls refined, July and August delivery at 12c; 5,000 bbls deliverable August last to 30th at 12c; 2,000 bbls for July delivery at 12¾c. For Philadelphia delivery there is a quiet and weak market; refined is quoted at 11½c for July and August; 1,500 bbls sales are 2,500 bbls for first half of August at 11¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—S. W. 11½c; crude in barrels 8½c; cases 16½c; sales 2,500 barrels of refined, 11¾c; futures 11¾@12c.

TITUSVILLE, July 29.—The market is quiet but firm at 70c at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 29.—The market is unchanged.

BRADFORD, July 29.—The market is quiet and unchanged.

OIL CITY, July 29.—The market is quiet at $1 00@1 05.

TITUSVILLE, July 29.—The market is dull with nothing at all doing, at $1 02½ bid; $1 05 asked.

PARKERS, July 29.—The market is quiet but firm. There was no sale to-day; immediate shipment—sales at 95c.

Crude Oil Shipped East by P. R. R. and A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 29, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Butler	Lloyd, Phila	600
Butler	K. & B. Com. pan	600
Dilks	Warden, F & Co. Phila	1,440
Dilks	Warden, F & Co. Phila	520
Butler	Warden, F & Co. Phila	480
Total		3,040

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
McKinley	Vesta O W	84
Stewart	Sunbeam O W	83
Stevenson	Liberty O W	420
Bushells	Standard O W	420
Tack & M	Citizens O W	945
Total		3,092

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 29, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart, F & Co.	Warden, F & Co. Phila	92
Livingston Bros.	Warden, F & Co. Phila	520
Standard O W	Warden, F & Co. Phila	520
National O W	Warden, F & Co. Phila	208
Central O W	J P Logan, Phila	520
J A Hill	J P Logan, Phila	500
Vesta O W	Waring Bros. Phila	665
Citizens O W	Rock Bros. Phila	50
Braun	Waring Bros Phila	455
Total		4,042

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 29, 1874.

FLOUR—unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—market steady; No. 1 spring at $1 11¾; No. 2 at one cash; at 1 05¾ seller August; at 90¾ seller September; No. 3 at 91c offered; rejected 86@87c; low grade 90c; no sales reported. Corn—Under manipulations of the corner, No. 2 sold at 70c closed at 70c seller August or September; rejected 69@69½c. Oats excited and prices higher; No. 2, 35c cash; 36c seller August; rejected 34c. Barley—dull; No. 2, 88c. Barley—demand fair and prices unchanged; No. 2 at 86 @ 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—in fair demand but at lower rates; $9 00 cash; $8 22 @$8 25 seller August; $8 30 seller September. Lard—$6 96@7 00 seller August; $7 25 seller September. Bulk meats—market steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at 96c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 17c; futures closed steady; sales of 18,000 bales as follows: August, 16 31-32@17c; September 16.15-32@16.15-16c; October 16¼c bid; November 16.7-16@16.15-32c; December 16.7-16@16.15-32c. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 9,000 bbls; superfine Western and State $4 00@5 15; common to good $5 30@5 90; fancy $6 00@6 15; extra white wheat extra $6 15@6 50; extra Ohio $4 45 @6 90; St. Louis $5 75@11 00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat—receipts, 58,000 bushels. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn—receipts, 31,000 bushels; Western mixed 78½@80c; Western yellow 80@81c. Oats firmer; mixed Western 57@59c; white Western 58@59c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull. Sugar firm at 7¾@8c; 1,000 hhds sold. Molasses quiet. Petroleum—crude firmer at 5c; refined easier at 11½@12c. Turpentine steady at 50@53c. Eggs heavy; Western fresh 19@20c. Pork firm; mess $22 00. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; pickled shoulders in bulk 8c; bellies 11c. Middles dull; long clear 11c. Lard firmer; steam 12¾c. Butter steady; Western 10@17c. Cheese firm at 9@12½c. Whisky one cent higher at $1 04.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Cattle—Receipts 650 head; total for the week 8,213 head. Market lively and firm; sales at Albany prices; not sufficient good stock offering to supply the demand. Sales—900 Illinois steers averaging 1,024@1,071 lbs. at $5 50@6 62½; 150 Missouri steers, 926@1,200 lbs., $5 15@6 50; 650 Indiana steers, 1,076@1,350 lbs., $4 90@6 50; 200 Illinois steers, 992@1,596 lbs., $5 50@6 75; 32 Iowa steers, 1,220 lbs., $6 25; 150 Ohio steers, 925@1,023 lbs., $4 50@6 25; 124 Michigan steers, 996@1,069 lbs., $4 50@5 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,700 head; total for the week 14,200 head. Market lively at 25c decline; all grades Ohio sheep, averaging 75 lbs. at $5 62½@4 00; Michigan, Indiana and Illinois sheep $3 lbs at $5 75.

Hogs—Receipts for the week 6,200 head. Market slow for want of stock with prices higher. Yorkers $6 80@7 00; heavy hogs $7 25@7 50.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 109¾.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1874.

MONEY.

Money 2@3% per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 to 7 per cent.

STERLING.

Sterling steady at 483 for 60 days, and 490¼ for sight.

GOLD

strong, opening at 109, closing at 109¾. Carrying rates 2 per cent. and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $228,000. Clearings, $49,000,000. Specie shipments to-day, $177,000 silver bars. Customs receipts $284,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government bonds firm, closing as follows:

U. S. coupons, 1881	118½	5-20s, 1867	117¾
5-20s, 1862	113¾	5-20s, 1868	118
5-20s, 1864	113¾	New 5s	112
5-20s, 1865	116	10-40s	113¾
5-20s, 1865, new	116¾	Currency 6s	117¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull, closing as follows:

Missouri 6s	92½	Virginia, old	28
Tennessee, old	72	N'th Carolina, old	18
Tennessee, new	72	N'th Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	58		

THE STOCK MARKET

was firm during the greater porton of the day, and prices advanced ¼ to 1 per cent. Towards the close there was a reaction of ¼ to ⅝ per cent. The principal features were Western Union, Union Pacific, Lake Shore and Erie. Among the sales to-day were 15,000 shares of Western Union, 8,500 Erie, 19,600 Lake Shore, 11,600 Union Pacific, 4,000 Northwestern, 4,000 St. Paul and 4,000 Wabash. The market closed as follows:

Canton	40	Toledo & Wabash	30¾
W. U. Telegraph	73¾	St. Paul	35½
Pacific Mail	34¾	St. Paul pref	54¼
Adams Express	103¾	Fort Wayne	97¾
Wells-Fargo	74	Terre Haute	7
American Ex	57	Do preferred	34
United States Ex	67	Chicago & Alton	102½
Pacific Mail	34¾	Do preferred	125
N. Y. Central	100	Ohio & Mississippi	25¾
Erie	32¾	Clev. Col. & Cin	69
Do preferred	67¾	Illinois Central	98¼
Harlem

CITY MATTERS.

Trow's St. Louis Flour
is sold at lower prices by F. W. Jenkins & Co., than city millers charge for their brands.

Heavy Tax Payment.

The agent of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. H. Schenley yesterday paid into the City Treasury the large sum of $18,418 20, taxes, for the year, upon the property of the persons named. This is the largest tax assessment ever paid in this city.

Too Late for Appeals.

The reductions in valuation allowed by the Committee on Appeals, were handed over to Assessor Phelps, yesterday, but soon after returned to Clerk Morrow, with the explanation that under the act of Assembly no appeals can be allowed unless filed on or before May 15th. The taxpayers, if aggrieved, must present their cases to Councils for redress.

A Fire Prevented.

A pile of shavings, lying upon the Allegheny river bank, near the cooper shop and oil refinery of the Liberty Works at the foot of Forty-ninth street, caught fire yesterday afternoon. The flames spread so near the works as to alarm the workmen, and a signal was given. The prompt response of the fire department likely prevented a conflagration.

Fatal Accident Reported.

It is reported that a fatal accident occurred yesterday at the north end of the new Union bridge, Manchester, but the name of the man is not given. An incline plane is used to carry material for the bridge, and is said that three cars became detached and struck the man. From the fact that the coroner had not been notified last night, it is likely that the accident, if such occurred, was not a fatal one.

Not Suspended.

The attendance of the traveling public, and also of shippers, is directed to the advertisement elsewhere, calling attention to the fact that traffic on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway is *not* suspended, as has been reported. Through express leaves at 8:45 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. The 4:00 P. M. train makes direct connection for Brownsville and all intermediate points. Regular schedule will be resumed on Friday, 31st inst.

The Mountain House.

Cresson Springs, that admirable summer resort which holds its position on the lofty summit of the Alleghenies, is filling up, and the season promises to be very successful. Several new cottages have been built since last season, and the Mountain House has been snugly renovated throughout. The purest air, the most beautiful scenery, the most delightful walks and drives are all to be enjoyed at Cresson. If you want to secure rooms, drop a line to Mr. Mullin, the proprietor.

The Sussman Robbery.

The trunk in which the goods stolen from Sussman's, on Wylie avenue, are supposed to have been packed, was found yesterday morning, in Steen's coal yard, empty. The notorious Jack Young, and a female accomplice, have been suspected of the larceny, but no evidence has been found against them. Young was sent to the Workhouse yesterday, for thirty days, as a suspicious character. It is said that Young has been stopping, for several days, with a number of female "sports." The Police Committee should inquire into the truth of this statement.

Burglaries In Allegheny.

On Tuesday night the residence of Mrs. J. H. Wright, sister of Ormsby Phillips, on Ridge avenue, Allegheny city, was entered by burglars. They got nothing of any value for their trouble.

The house of Mr. Charles Davis, City Engineer, on Western avenue, was also burglarized. The family were absent, Mr. Davis, himself, being also being out of the house. The thieves had everything their own way. They ransacked the whole house, breaking open the drawers and scattering things generally. They examined some plated ware but did not take it. They did not have a fine watch, but cursed some loss by injury to furniture.

A Secret Inquest.

Deputy Mayor Irwin did a very unwise thing when he undertook to exclude the public from the investigation into the cause of the death of Mrs. Maggie Davis, of East Liberty. As a Deputy Mayor or Deputy Coroner, he has no right to hold an official investigation with closed doors, and if might our judges attempt to try cases with doors closed and window-blinds down. We do not know that there was any thing in the Davis case to warrant such a peculiar proceeding; but Mr. Irwin should understand that in this age the people are not inclined to tolerate the transaction of public business in a secret way. The public, it is reported, returned a verdict that deceased came to her death from an overdose of oil of tansey, administered by her own hands.

That American Press Association.

"We find in the Pittsburgh morning papers of to-day long dispatches, being merely reproductions of correspondence in the New York dailies lying before us."—*Evening Telegraph.*

It is not surprising that the *Telegraph* should find in the New York papers the matter which we published and credited to those papers before they were received here. If the original matter is subsequently found to agree with our dispatches, then the credit of the associated Press Agent is attested. The wonderful feature of the case is that the *Telegraph* people, with their own New York dailies lying before them, twelve hours later, should content themselves with reproducing our telegraphic summary of their contents, word for word, with no addition, amendment or correction. So far as the news is concerned, what need is there for any such papers as the *Evening Telegraph?* They contain nothing of importance which is not copied bodily—typographical errors and all—from the morning papers.

SUICIDE.

A Man Cuts His Throat.

Coroner McCallin late last evening held an inquest over the body of a man named John Shaffer, who was found about four o'clock, with his throat cut from ear to ear. The deceased resided on Forbes street, near Gist, in the Fourteenth ward. Last week he was discovered drinking a rope in the cellar of his house, and fearing that he meditated suicide, Mr. Shaffer has been out of work for some time and consequently low spirited. An examination of the body showed that the head had almost been severed from the body, a cause of death by suicide was rendered. Deceased was forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and seven children. He was a polisher by trade, and had formerly worked at Lippincott's axe factory.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

A Little Girl Tells a Strange Story in Franklin---Says She was Kidnapped in Pittsburgh, etc.

The Oil City *Derrick*, of yesterday, contains the following:

Tuesday afternoon a little girl, twelve years of age, appeared before Justice Thurston of Franklin, and said that she had been stolen from her home in Pittsburgh. The Justice took her to the court house and placed the case before the commissioners. Our information, this afternoon, was obtained from an interview, and thinks the girl's story worthy of belief. The girl said that her name was Mary Hilderbrandt. Her father lived in Pittsburgh, and was a day laborer. One day last week she was on Liberty street when a man called her and asked her to walk with him. He took her by the arm, and she refused to go with him, and cried he would kill her, and making other threats. She was forced to accompany him on board the cars, and during the ride he made many threatening remarks, telling her she should never see home again if she did not keep silent. When the girl arrived at Franklin her kidnapper took her to a house in the lower part of the city. A woman named Jones took off the clothes she had on and dressed her in some shabby garments. No shoes or stockings were given her and for hours the girl was closely watched, not being allowed to leave the house or go beyond the sight of one of her kidnappers. That day, however, she had managed to elude their vigilance and escape.

The girl told a straightforward story, and no cross-questioning could shake it. She appeared to be out of place in the clothes she wore, and gave evidence of good breeding. She asked the men to go with her now to the house and she would show them and take them. She had never seen him before the day of her abduction, but would know him now.

Our informant left before the commissioners had decided what action to take in the matter, and we are therefore not able to inform our readers any further evidence than the girl's story. She, it would appear, has no motive for telling such a tale, and her willingness to attend the officers to the house gives credibility to her statement, but the Pittsburgh papers have made no mention of a kidnapping case in that city.

[There are families of the name living in this city; but, if the girl's story is true, it is most remarkable that no information has been given to the police authorities concerning her sudden disappearance and unaccountable absence. The story has a fishy odor.]

FROM BEDFORD.

The Duquesne Greys---Camp Gossip.

The Bedford *Gazette* of Tuesday, contains the following items:

Camp has been appropriately named Camp Hartranft, in honor of the Governor.

Unfortunately the weather yesterday was quite unpleasant. Sunday night's rain was continued at intervals during Monday. Although the showers were slight, the lowering clouds made the whole day disagreeable.

Yesterday evening the camp was visited by large numbers of the guests at the springs, among whom were many ladies. The young gentlemen of the regiment were prompt in extending every possible courtesy.

Quartermaster Markle is working hard to make the encampment a success. He was busy all day yesterday with the transportation of supplies and baggage. To-day he hopes for some rest and time to entertain his friends.

Visitors to-day will find the camp in good order and will be well received. The boys are full of fun, indulging in ball playing and various kinds of athletic exercises, put will do the honors courteously to all who may drop Call at "Crusaders' Headquarters" for small beer.

Of the officers we might say much, and that would be all in their praise. The colonel looks and is every inch a soldier, and Dal Wilkins as colonel of the day yesterday was simply immense. Yet the ladies rather sweeten on Harley Howard, the Adjutant, who, as one fair girl expressed it, "is too sweet." Who wouldn't be a soldier?

By the way, what are the Greys going to do with all the baggage they brought along? There seems to be enough for the Army of the Potomac.

Flags, banners and mottos ornament the camp. Among the latter we notice the sign "Innocents abroad" over one tent occupied by a portion of Company G. Poor boys, why are they so far from home?

Many of the Greys seem unusually anxious about the water at the Springs injuring them. Ain't they used to water at home?

One member of the Duquesne Greys had a chance to distinguish himself on Monday. Three young ladies were sitting in a carriage near the guard-house, listening to the spirited music of the regimental band, when suddenly the horse reared; one of the ladies became alarmed and undertook to jump from the carriage. Her dress became entangled; she was in considerable danger. But one gallant corporal of the guard sprang to her side, and, taking her in his arms, relieved her from her perilous situation. Then, quieting the frantic horse, he soon had the party in good humor. The smiles and thanks of the fair ladies so gallantly rescued more than repaid the officer for his trouble.

The Flood.

CLEARING AWAY THE WRECKS.

Three More Bodies Found Yesterday.

LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS.

List of Bodies Recovered and Names of Those Identified---Report of Subscriptions Received---Action of the Relief Committee---Official Report of Damages Done in Pittsburgh and Rural Districts.

Our history of the great rain-storm of Sunday night last, and its results in the loss of life and property, continues. Yesterday, the third since the calamity, the weather was beautiful, the sun shining out in all its brilliancy, as if in mockery upon the scenes of desolation and misery caused by the elements. At the mouth of Butcher's run and of Wood's run, Allegheny, and at the mouth of Saw Mill run, this city, places where the most destruction occurred, and where, only, loss of life was occasioned, the work of clearing away the wrecks continued.

The workmen, a large force of whom were engaged did noble work in clearing away the debris, all being anxious to get out as speedily as could be the bodies of such unfortunates as might yet lay amid the ruins. Great crowds of people visited the scenes, especially at Butcher's run, and the militia remained throughout the day on duty to guard the laborers and prevent interruption to them. As will be seen by our report below, three more bodies were found this afternoon, and all were identified. Another body, that of a child, was picked up in the river far below the city. It is gratifying to know that subscriptions for the sufferers are flowing in rapidly, and that it is not likely that any help will be needed from abroad. Such incidents as occurred yesterday are noted below. The scenes of grief and distress were of course a continuation of previous days.

Additional Bodies Found.

There were rumors of the finding of many bodies in Allegheny yesterday, but the most reliable information that could be obtained indicated that only three had been recovered.

In the morning the body of Theresa Conlon, aged about eleven years, was found on Concord street. The body was badly bruised and somewhat mutilated. It was removed to Herman's undertaking establishment, and buried in the afternoon.

In the afternoon, at about two o'clock, Thos. Bell discovered the body of John Rogers, three squares above Concord street. The body was about eighteen years of age, and a cripple. He was a relative of the Conlon family, and it was while endeavoring to rescue the members of the family that he lost his life. He was a cigar maker, and boarded on East street. His home was in Mercer county. The body after being taken to Herman's undertaking establishment, and was removed thence to his home by his father.

During the afternoon the body of one of James Forden's little girls was recovered in Hartman's run, Allegheny, by Mr. Rinn. The bodies of the entire Forden family have now been recovered. Of the loss in Wood's Run there now remains but one missing, that of one of Mr. Gorman's children.

On Monday evening the body of another child was found in the Ohio river at East Liverpool, Ohio, making two found in that vicinity. This was the body of a little boy, apparently about four years old. A gentleman from that place came to the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, and left a description of the body. He describes it as being that of a remarkably beautiful and well formed child. The eyes were neither black nor light but owing to the effects of the water, took a dead white hue. The hair was flaxen. The hair was auburn, and a lock of it was left at the Mayor's office.

The body of a little girl drowned was found in the river near the railroad bridge on Tuesday night. It was supposed to have washed there through the sewer. It was removed to Spring Garden avenue.

Ruin in the River.

Yesterday, at about ten o'clock, the workmen on the Union bridge saw the body of a female float under the fourth span of the bridge. A boat was procured as soon as possible, and every effort made to recover the body, but it had disappeared, and the efforts were unsuccessful. The body was dressed in a dark calico dress.

A Quartette Funeral.

Yesterday afternoon the bodies of Mr. John Gorman and two of his grandchildren, and one of Mr. Forden's children, were buried, the quadruple funeral taking place at Wood's Run. The four bodies were removed together to St. Mary's Church, Allegheny, and all